PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,868.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.					
18th	Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9505		
8th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA (EXTRA)	6825
12th	" *	CALEDONIA	7958		
15th	"	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA	6603		
6th	Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th	"	ARABIA	7933		
20th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th	"	PERSIA	7951		
3rd	Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9005
10th	"	MARMORA	10509		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Seilier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	6,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
5,916	Boyer	18th Aug. 1906.
4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool via London	550	900	470	740	420	640
Marseilles (overland)	600	1950	525	†770	450	†675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Knowsley Hall	4,207	July 19	July 24	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
B	Lanzon Hall	4,400	" 25	Aug. 6	" 24	" 31
B	City of York	5,594	Aug. 8	" 20	" 31	Sept. 6
A	Merton Hall	4,331	" 15	" 27	Sept. 8	" 14
B	City of Karachi	3,800	" 29	Sept. 11	" 22	" 27
A	City of Agra	4,329	Sept. 5	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 17th Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,928 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
10th August, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

	Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†	CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
†	AUSTRIA	A. Biliaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
†	SILESIA	L.de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
†	PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,894	22nd Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CATANIA	4,030	F. Ansaldo	15th Aug. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Delsito	17th Sept. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

COUTTS & Co.,
Army Shipping
and
Passenger Agents
and
Authorised Transport Agents,
Bombay and Karachi,
The best & cheapest House of Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow,
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale (Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs.	A.
BLUE SERGE SUITS FROM	35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS FROM ...	26	0
REGULATION " CLOAKS " ...	30	0
SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS " ...	5	8
BLACK AMERICAN BOOTS " ...	22	0

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS} BOMBAY.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")
CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 each.
It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share ; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

DIRECTORS:
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ludha Ebhrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL. B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq. (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.
SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, in all its Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board.
power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved.
Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot but meet with considerable success.
It is hoped that with the call of Rs. 20 per share as stated above the Company will be in a position to work successfully and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further calls.
Allotment has already been made, but further applications for Share will be received till end of September.
All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.
Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries Office, together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.
Forms of application for shares and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels. Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
All communications to be addressed to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHER'S

EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND MOCCA COFFEE
UNSURPASSED FOR EXCELLENCE.
REFUSE INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.
INSIST TO HAVE PEARSE & CO.'S COFFEES.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS
or from

PEARSE & CO.,

SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums,	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years,	Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age ext Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 809 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 1/32d. to 1s. 4 2/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1906, has been declared and made payable at the Company's Office on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. Bombay Time, (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 A.M and 1 P.M.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Registers on the 19th idem, upon production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 20th to Monday the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 7th August, 1906.

POONA RACES.

8TH, 13TH, 15TH, 19TH, 22ND, 27TH & 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 14th August, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 8TH AUGUST, 1906.

HOTEL WATSON'S ANNEXE,

BOMBAY, adjoining the YACHT CLUB overlooking the Sea, most suitable for families.

ELECTRIC FANS IN ROOM.

POONA 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST 1906,

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 13th August, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

H. H. N. G. S, RAILWAYS CO., LD.

TENDERS FOR RANGOON TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS.

THE AGENT and MANAGER is prepared to receive TENDERS up to August 25th 1906 at his office, Secunderabad, Deccan, to the SUPPLY of 2,200 RANGOON TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS containing about 9,165 cubic feet.

Tender forms, specifications and conditions of supply can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. Rupee 1.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper,
H. H. N. G. S. Railways Co., Ld.

8TH AUGUST 1906. SECUNDERABAD DECCAN.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS 1906 AGGREGATING Rs. 21,00,000.

Sixty years Rs. 15,00,000.

Thirty years Rs. 6,00,000.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, INVITE TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 21 Lakhs namely :—

A.—Rs. 15 lakhs in Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay it 60 years.

B.—Rs. 6 lakhs in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cenn repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, in 30 years.

(2). A.—Rs. 15 lakhs 60 years Loan. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(3). B.—Rs. 6 lakhs 30 years Loan. No tender will be considered at a rate below par that is Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers and rateably to the next highest Tenderers whose Tenders are not less than Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(4). As a condition to the issue of these Loans, the Board under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 6 lakhs either wholly from one or other of the said Loans or partly from one and partly from the other for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be respectively in the cases of :—

A. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders.

B. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders not being less than the minimum rate of Rs. 100.

The allotments to the public will be the balance, or balances of the respective loans.

(5). In both cases :—

(A). The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required and will bear interest payable at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, half yearly on 1st September and 1st March.

(B). 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment and the balance 95 per cent. on or before the 31st January 1907. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

(C). The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 2 per cent on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1907.

(6). Tenders which should be distinctly headed either "FOR THE THIRTY YEARS LOAN" or "FOR THE SIXTY YEARS LOAN" will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the chairman of the Port Trust.

(7). Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

(8) Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on the Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

(9). In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the High Court of Madras and the Chief Courts and Authorities of the Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1906.

REMINGTON RIBBONS!

TO REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Users :—Genuine Remington Ribbons, in any colour we are ow able to supply at Rs. 2-8-0 each.

These are manufactured by the Remington Company themselves, and are the finest quality of ribbon made, and will outlast two common ribbons. At this price it will be found the greatest economy to use no other kind.

These ribbons can only be obtained from us,

WARDEN & Co.,
Remington Typewriter Agents,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers, Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS :—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES :—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

SERIAL STORY.

TO-MORROW

WE SHALL PUBLISH

THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF

A NEW AND THRILLING

SERIAL STORY

ENTITLED

"FLIES IN THE WEB,"

BY

FERGUS HUME

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "The Crime of the Grystral." "The Pagan's Cup," &c.)

Ever since the public eagerly tore from the Bookstalls piles of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Fergus Hume's popularity has grown. As a writer of thrilling detective tales he has no equal. He has a masterly way of sustaining the interest of his stories to the very last chapter, where the mystery is cleared up and the criminal fixed—in the least suspected quarter. These qualities are strongly shewn in this, his latest serial, which is one of the best he has written.

Instalments will Appear

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY

ALL THREE EDITIONS.

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UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK

In Time for

PUNJAB MAIL.

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CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may

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ADVERTISERS

PLEASE NOTE:—

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EACH EDITION COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

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ALREADY

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PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOBBING

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IN

ALL ITS

BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR has been pleased to sanction a SCHOLARSHIP of £150 a year and all bona fide educational expenses for sending an L. C. E. to Europe, to learn Architecture and Draftsman's work. Candidates are requested to send in their applications on or before the 15th September, 1906. The age of the candidate must be not more than 26. An L. C. E, with Architecture as voluntary subject will have preference. For further information apply to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
Baroda State.

BARODA, 10TH AUGUST, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 30 Cases Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th instant at 3-30 p. m. MESSRS CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and at the risk of the concerned :—

18 cases each 50 Doz. bottles Eau de Cologne.
3 " " 50 " " "
9 " " 30 " " "

The above will be sold each case separately to suit buyers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stand, Clubb's safe on stand, hall sofas, almyrahs, etc.

1 Walnutwood cottage piano by Hopkinson London.

Under Instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of late Mr. Dawood Latiff, the following goods brought down from Bangalore :—

About 22 dozen umbrellas of different kinds, brass and iron padlocks packets of thread, playing Cards, tin plates, mirror glasses, spoons, knives, scissors, glass and bone buttons, gurneys, country slippers, woollen socks and stockings, &c.

Also the effects of late Rose Kaun consisting of wearing apparels such as skirts, blouses, jackets, gowns, corsets, capes, table linen, quilts, blankets, sheets, curtins, hosiery, dressing case, silverware such as rings, collars, castors, spoons, chand bag, looking glass, boxes and sundries.

By order of N. . Macleod Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Abdul Hasein alias Abdulally Jeewaji an Insolvent :—

clock, chest of drawers, silver bangle, rings, buttons, gold nose ring, etc.

At 3 p.m.

3 brand new gent's high grade English "Lombard" free wheeled bicycles with gear case and double inverted lever brakes,

1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
2 New Double and Single American Harnesses.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 500 Pieces fine Woollen Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Serge, Cicilians and Marinos just received per s. s. Himalaya, for the Season.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 14th instant, and the following day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned the following consignment of woolens just received by the above steamer comprising :—

All wool fancy suiting flannels, coloured Tennis flannels, tweed flannels, fancy checked Vicuna and worsted coatings, Navy twill coatings, black and blue-black super venetians, Jubilee coatings, cork screw coatings, white and black serge and checked trouserings, colored whipcords and fancy colored coatings, and homespuns checked tweed suitings, summer tweeds, checked tweeds, Scotch tweeds, fancy colored striped Cicilians, colored flowered woollen Merinos, &c., &c.

Each piece will be sold singly to suit private buyers and they are from 3 to 20 yards each.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m., S. T. at their rooms, the effects of late Mr. Alexander Fergus consisting of cotton and woollen wearing apparels shirts, coats, hats, cigars, trunks, soaps, appliances for steam indication compass, binocular, boots, collars, hair and dress brushes, razor, drill clothes, suits, gurney's time piece, foreign coins, deck chair and other sundry useful articles.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery, engine, boiler, the plant of the Mahaluxmi Saw Mill.

Under instructions from Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for Messrs Maganlal Hingwandas and Chanchlal Vithaldas, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will on TUESDAY the 21st day of August, 1906 at 4 p. m. (S. T.) put up for sale by Public Auction at Pathan Wadi Road at the premises of the Mahalaxmi Saw Mill on the site of the old Jaram Mills, near the Globe Mills, all the machinery, engine, boiler, tables &c the plant of the said Mahalaxmi Saw Mill and all the stock-in-trade consisting of scantlings of timber and wooden chips required for baling purposes in several lots on account and at the risk of Naraudas alias Motilal Mannomdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Junkins House (Ground Floor), Apollo Bunder, opposite the Tramway Co.'s Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, chest of drawers, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, rich table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property Mrs. A. Dosa proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Bungalow at Narayen Dabulkar Road Land's End, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, the Attorneys for the Trustees, Acting under the Deed of Settlement dated 14th December, 1871, and the Deed of appointment dated 17th August, 1889, executed by their late father, Mr. Edulje Cawasji Bisni. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 90 Biegas or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement bungalow, cookroom, conchhouse, stables and outbuildings, standing thereon, situate on the West side of Narayen Dabulkar Road, Land's End, Malabar Hill, in the Island and Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D. No. 3351, Street Nos. 17-19, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East by the said Narayen Dabulkar Road, on the West by the sea-shore on the North by a public road and beyond that by the property of Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, Solicitor, and on the South by the property lately belonging to Byramji Hormusji Cama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the inspection of the title-deeds relating to the property, application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Attorneys for the Trustees, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction, at No. 74 Bungalow, Upper Colaba, near the Afghan Memorial Church, on a date to be fixed hereafter, the Valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, of the latest design, rich crokery and glassware, best plated wars, walnut wood cottage piano by Rose & Co., nearly new, new latest kind of incandescent petrol lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, pictures, a large collection of choice garden plants in pots, etc., the property of MRS. W. WHEELER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 13TH AUGUST 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time,) the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 350 A, 348 A, 348 B, 14 A. Ward Nos. F, 989 (2), F 987 (2), 987 3 ; F 1,320 (2), Old Government House, Parel.

AUCTION SALE of 48 Cases Plymouth Gin.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned, the following damaged goods, ex. s.s. "Trafalgar."

48 cases Plymouth Gin. marked Phipson and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE NAISOOKS.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., by order of Thucker Madhowjee Gopaljee & Co. and on account and at the risk of Sha Damoder Dwarkadas & Co., the following cases out of 361 originally purchased :—

55 cases white nainsocks, Graham & Co's Nos. 65500 to 75500.

91 cases white nainsooks, Graham & Co's Nos. A1, A1 A1, A1 A1 A1.

64 cases white nainsooks, Graham & Co's Nos. 600, 1200, 2400.

89 cases white nainsooks, Graham & Co's Nos. 199, 299, 399,

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence [illegible] to these [illegible] RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

JAPANESE CURIOS CHEAPEST HOUSE—NADIR BOMONJI & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay and Poona.

GOANESE COOK WANTED for the 108th Infantry Mess, at Deesa. Must have good recommendations. Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Deesa.

OLD MAGAZINES, Periodicals, Illustrated Papers, &c., are for SALE at the J. N. Petit Institute. Apply to the LIBRARIAN for printer List.

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which isin use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hydrabad Deccan.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Opthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES' STAMPS.—125 varieties for As. 10; 50 for Rs. 2; 75 for Rs. 4; 100 for Rs. 6-8-0; 125 for Rs. 9-8-0; 150 for Rs. 13-8-0; and 200 for Rs. 24-8-0. Persian stamps.—25 varieties for As. 12; and 50 for Rs. 2-12-0. Cash or V. P. P. Price List Free.—C. S. Iyer; Attungal, Travancore.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

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Assets	„	52,80,239
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGHTON—August 6, at Simla, the wife of Major F. A. Hoghton, 74th Punjabis, of a daughter.

McGREGOR-CHREERS—August 5, at Simla, the wife of J. McGregor-Chreers, India Unattached List, of a son.

PEPPE—July 31, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, the wife of A. T. Peppe, of a daughter.

WOODS—July 29, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of Major Albert E. Woods, Indian Army, Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, of a son (Galbraith).

MARRIAGES.

KNAGGS—DICKSON—July 30, at St Mary's Church Kuala Lumpur F M S by the Rev A, Swindell, Charles F Knaggs, Lieut, 3rd Skinner's Horse, younger son of the late S Knaggs Esq. J P, of Corderry, Ireland, to Gwenelh, youngest daughter of the late Sir Frederick Dickson, K C M G and of Lady Dickson, Randolph Crescent, Maida Hill, London.

MACKEY—LOFTS—August 8, at St Mary Magdalene's Church, Mian Mir, by the Rev W E G Henry, M A staff-Sergeant Charles Edward Mackey, second son of Captain J Mackey I S M D, to Ethel Ellen, eldest daughter of Sub, Conductor and Mrs Lofts M W S.

DEATHS.

KERR—August 4, at Allahabad, Mrs. Lucy Kerr, daughter of the late Major-General E. A. Rowlatt.

WEATHERALL—July 31, at Purnea, Muriel Vivienne May Weatherall, the beloved and only daughter of Vivien Ernest Weatherall, aged 12 years.

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These tablets were used during the Thibet Mission. None of the cases of Typhoid, Cholera, or Dysentery occurred amongst the Men who drank water, sterilised by this simple and easy process. CAMP STRENGTH, for 25 sterilising operations, that is for 100 gallons Rs. 1-12 TOURIST STRENGTH for sterilising a Whisky Bottle full of water at a time, Re. 1.

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Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m., B. T.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Seychelles per extra s.s. Patiala will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-morrow, the 14th August.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN OPERATIVE.—A verdict of accidental death was returned on Saturday last at the inquest held at the J. J. Hospital by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, touching the death of Babaji Gopal, aged 35, and a mill-hand in the Reay Manufacturing Company's Mill at Parel. The deceased had his hand caught accidentally between the cylinder and doffer of a carding machine while working at it. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died from the effects of the injury.

THE LATE MR. W. C. BONNERJI.

THE following Resolution was passed on the 1st instant by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on the death of Mr. W. C. Bonnerji:—

That the Council of the Association desires to place on record its deep sense of the great loss which the country has sustained by the lamentable death of Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, which took place in England last month. In early achieved distinction as a lawyer of great eminence, forensic ability, and learning, and commanded the respect and admiration of the Bench and the Bar of the High Court of Bengal. He was one of the original founders of the Congress and its First President at the Session held in Bombay in 1885. He rendered valuable service to the country by his sober, steady, and continuous support of the constitutional principles of that great organisation. He was a member of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress in England, where his assistance, advice, and co-operation contributed greatly to its successful working. It will not be easy to replace the great loss suffered by Mr Bonnerji's death.

THE FESTIVAL OF KRISHNA.

THE Banks, public offices, and law courts were closed on Saturday in connection with the Gokal Ashtami festival. It was instituted in commemoration of the birth of Krishna, the God of Love, son of Jesuda, which is said to have taken place at midnight, in the city of Mathura, on the eighth of the month of Shravan. Krishna is reckoned as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, in which, according to some Hindus, was manifested a greater portion of divinity than in any of the preceding incarnations. His mother's uncle, Kaus, King of Mathura, who, it was predicted, would be slain by one of his family, endeavoured to ensure the destruction of the infant god; but the child was eventually preserved from all attempts against his life notwithstanding peremptory orders given by the king for the slaughter of all newly-born infants. This holiday is considered one of the greatest among the Hindus, and is observed by almost the whole of the community. There are two sects among the followers of Krishna, and they solemnize the festival on different days. Those belonging to one sect observe the eighth day of the dark moon, while the other sect observe the following day—being the one on which he was removed to the house of Nanda, the cowherd in Gokal on Vraj, from fear of his maternal uncle who sought his destruction; and some even observe both days. At night they bathe and worship an image of the infant Krishna, adorning it with "tulsee" or basil, a favourite plant of Vishnu, and other flowers, in the manner prescribed in the Shastras; and after midnight they take their food. On the day of Gokal Ashtami, gaolees or keepers of cattle hold a great jubilee among themselves, as Krishna is said to have been bred up among them. They form themselves into groups and visit the houses of the people who follow their profession, holding each other's hands and dancing in the streets, repeating the word "Govind," when they are presented with curds or curds are thrown over them. Some of the songs in Hindustani music, composed in honour of Krishna, are considered to be the most amorous, and find special favour among young milkmaids.

LEGAL EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The last District Court Pleaders' examination came off on the 18th June and out of 317 candidates only twenty seven were declared to have passed the examination. This Law result has caused much pain to many of the examinees who thought they had fared well in the examination. In addition to the misfortune of failure, the authorities concerned keep the poor candidates in dark as to marks obtained by them at the examination. This reasonable privilege is accorded to their brother candidates at the L. L. B. examination of the local University. The candidates gain a good deal by such information, whereas the authorities lose nothing. There is manifest injustice in maintaining such an unreasonable distinction. Will not the authorities give ears to the cries of the unfortunate candidates and graciously redress this just and legitimate grievance?—Yours, etc.

SINCERITY.

SPORTING NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Kent has beaten Lancashire by an innings and 490 runs.

Surrey has beaten Middlesex by an innings and 92 runs.

Essex has beaten Sussex by ten wickets.

The matches between Worcester and Somerset, Leicester and Yorkshire, and Warwick and Derby were drawn.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

For the County Cricket Championship Surrey has won 16 matches, lost 2 and drawn 5.

Yorkshire has won 14, lost 2 and drawn 7.

Kent has won 11, lost 2 and drawn 4.

The following is the position of Counties to August 11.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
Surrey	23	16	2	5	14
Yorkshire	23	14	2	7	12
Lancashire	22	13	5	4	8
Kent	17	11	2	4	9
Notts	16	8	2	6	6
Warwickshire	16	6	3	7	3
Essex	18	6	6	6	0
Worcestershire	15	2	5	8	—3
Hampshire	16	5	8	3	—3
Middlesex	13	3	8	2	—5
Somerset	15	4	8	3	—4
Sussex	17	4	10	3	—6
Gloucestershire	13	3	8	2	—5
Northamtonshire	14	3	9	2	—6
Leicestershire	18	3	11	3	—9
Derbyshire	16	2	13	1	—11

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

Another of the annual Gymkhana fixtures whichwas looked forward to with considerable interest was the oneagainst the Hindu Gymkhana fixed for Saturday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. It is admitted in all cricketing circles that the Hindu Gymkhana possesses a very formidable combination, both in the batting and bowling departments, and after their success in the cold-weather Presidency Hindu match, the Gymkhana had to try to get together their best. This, however, they failed to do. They had, the services of Cheetham, Stileman, Elliott, Coombs, Powell, and Wodehouse; while the Hindus had the services of the old veterans Baloo Date, Mehta, Telang (Senior and Junior) Shivram and Agaskar, all of whom played against the Presidency this year. Owing to the heavy rain which fell early on Saturday morning and subsequently about 11 o'clock, it was hardly thought probable that any of the cricket fixtures would come off. Later however, it cleared up, and the sun once more shone rendering the Gymkhana ground playable but a good deal "sticky."

The game was originally announced to commence at 11-30 a.m., but it was not till 12-20 that the players took the field. The Gymkhana won the toss and elected to bat. Elliott and Monteath were deputed with first service at the wickets against the bowling of Baloo and Mehta. Matters opened rather disastrously for the home eleven, Elliott being caught and bowled by Baloo in the second ball of his first over without being allowed to score —(0-1-0). Powell partnered Monteath and, they raised 11 runs between them when Monteath was smartly stumped (11-2-6). The tables were then turned in favour of the Gymkhana as Cheetham joined Powell. As usual some fine strokes were exhibited by Cheetham who was not dismissed till the score had reached 35 (35-3-4), Hackney was next in and contributed a quartette when he was stumped by Dhargelkar from off Baloo (46-4-4). Powell, who was playing a faultless innings, had already contributed 24 when Woodhouse joined, him but fared far from successfully, having been held at "long on" in the early stage of his career without having been allowed to score (46-5-0). Cadell, who followed the retiring batsman, proved quite as unsuccessful (47-6-0) and Priestley joined Powell.

At 2 p. m. when the players retired for lunch the score was 61 for 6 wickets.

Play was resumed at 3 p. m. when Powell and Priestley with 33 and 8 respectively already to their credit went out to continue battle against Date and Baloo. Only a couple was added to the former score when Powell, after a remarkably steady innings was relieved, having stepped out of his crease to lash out at what he thought an easy one (65-7-33). Stileman partnered Priestley but after accounting for 3 runs was held by Mehta at short leg from off Date (70-8-3). Coombs was next in. The new batsman's first stroke was a drive over the scorers' tent for 6, but in the next ball delivered by Baloo he was smartly held by the bowler. (76-2-6). Pooley, the last batsman succumbed to Dhargalkar behind the sticks without adding to the score. and the innings closed at 3-20 p. m., for 76 runs.

The work of destruction with the leather was chiefly due to Baloo who captured 5 wickets for 36. Date took 2 wickets for 5 runs as will be seen from the analysis below and his achievements up to date this season with the ball he appears to be in perfect form, and promises to render an even better account of himself in future fixtures.

At 3-35 p.m. in the Hindus commenced their first venture. Agaskar and Telang, the two veteran Hindu representatives who played in the last Hindu-Presidency Match, going out first to do battle against Stileman and Coombs. For the first time this season Agaskar was made to retire with a "duck," Telang, in the meanwhile, having annexed a single. (1-1-0). Baloo joined Telang and things now began to hum in favour of the visitors. Three decades ran up in rapid succession. With the score at 33 Pooley relieved Coombs of the trundling from the far end, but, notwithstanding the change, both batsmen made a stonewall defence, and after about half an hour in partnership Telang was smartly caught by Stileman off his own bowling (51—2—29). Khote relieved the retiring batsman. Rapid scoring at this stage became the order of the day and hit after hit was made in comfortable style. As the score reached 74 Khote was held by Hackney at "short leg" from off Pooley (74—3—9). Baloo who had already put in 28 runs was joined by Prabhakar. Eight runs were added before Baloo, after a faultless innings for 45, was held in the slips by Elliott from off Stileman (92—4—45). Mehta was the next player. At 5-10 p. m. the century was run up. Shortly after Mehta drove one clean over the visitors' tent for 6 and at 5-20 p. m. the players retired for a quarter of an hour for tea.

The Gymkhana having now lost the game, the interest which prevailed at the opening stages of the match was completely annulled, and the batsmen, who followed, took matters as comfortably as they liked. At 6-28 p.m. the Hindu innings closed for 184 thus winning an easy victory by 108 runs. Coombs and Pooley divided honors with the leather. The following are the full scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.	
Mr R E A Elliott, c and b Baloo		0
Mr J Monteath, st Dhargalkar, b Mehta		6
Mr S N Powell, st Dhargalkar, b Baloo		33
Mr H Cheetham, b Shivram		4
Mr H B Hackney, st Dhargalkar, b Baloo		4
Mr E A Woodehouse, c Agaskar, b Baloo		0
Mr P R Cadell, c Mehta, b Shivram		0
Mr E Priestley, not out		12
Mr C G Stileman, c Mehta, b Date		3
Mr E E Coombs, c and b Baloo		6
Mr J F Pooley, st Dhargalkar, b Date		0
Extras		8
Total		76

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 0; 2 for 11; 3 for 35; 4 for 46; 5 for 46; 6 for 47; 7 for 65; 8 for 70; 9 for 76; 10 for 76.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Baloo	25	36	12	5
Mr Mehta	11	14	4	1
Mr Date	63	5	3	2
Mr Shivram	7	13	2	2

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.	
Mr R V Agasakr, b Stileman		0
Mr P R Telang, c and b Pooley		29
Mr P Baloo, c Elliott, b Stileman		45
Mr G E Khote, c Hackney, b Pooley		9
Mr N G Prabhakar, b Coombs		14
Mr G V Mehta, c Priestley, b Pooley		29
Mr K A Date, b Coombs		15
Mr D Telang, l-b-w Coombs		20
Mr W G Shete, c and b Coombs		0
Mr Shivram, c Priestley, b Stileman		12
Mr P Dhargulkar, not out		0
Extras		11
Total		184

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 1; 2 for 66; 3 for 74; 4 for 92; 5 for 129; 6 for 137; 7 for 161; 8 for 165; 9 for 176; 0 for 184.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Coombs	12	33	2	4
Mr Stileman	10·2	54	2	3
Mr Pooley	13	49	2	2
Mr Cheetham	5	18	0	0
Mr Elliott	3	12	1	0
Mr Woodehouse	3	16	0	0

GOVT. TELE. REC. CLUB vs THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

This match was played on Saturday on the Marine Lines ground and resulted in a win for the Telegraph Club by 24 runs. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sorabji, c Leslie, b Moore	16	not out	14
Ali, c Greene, b D'Silva	14	st Lawrence, b Ellie	11
Talaylkhan, b Moore	4	C D'Souza, b Taylor	8
Munchershaw, b D'Silva	1	c and b Taylor	34
Chothia, c D'Silva, b Netscher	1	c Berrie, b Taylor	5
Marathe, c Lawrence, b Moore	0		
Prabhavalker, c and b D'Silva	30		
Fisher (Capt), c Leslie, b Moore	0	Did not bat	
Doctor, c Ellie, b Moore	3		
Bhapu, c D'Silva, b Moore	1		
Rodrigues, not out	1		
Extras	0	Extras	11
Total	71	Total	83

GOVT. TELE. REC. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Netscher, c Prabhavalkar, b Ali	16	run out	13
Berrie, c Tayalkhan, b Ali	10	c Chothia, b Ali	7
D'Silva, st Byramji, b Ali	13	l-b-w b Prabavalker	33
Moore, c Tayalkhan, b Ali	1	c Marathe, b Prabavalker	34
D'Souza, not out	29	c Doctor, b Prabavalkar	4
Leslie, b Ali	6	c Tayalkhan, b Prabavalker	33
Ellie, c and b Marathe	9	c Tayalkhan, b Prabavalkar	7
Rozario, c Chothia, b Prabavalkar	0	st Munchershaw, b Ali	6
Taylor, c Prabavalkar, b Marathe	0	c and b Chothia	2
Greene, c Sorabji, b Marathe	0	st Munchershaw, b Marathe	0
Lawrence, b Ali	10	not out	24
Extra	1	Extras	5
Total	95	Total	167

IMPERIAL C. C. vs. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

A match was played on Saturday between the Imperal Club and John Bright Cricket Club when the Imperial Club made 92 runs, the chief contributors being K. N. Polishvala 28, F. P. Mehta (Capt.) 16, and J. N. Polishvala 16. The John Bright Club could made only 39 runs against the fine bowling of Mr. Jehangir N. Polishvala who captured nine wickets at the cost of 16 runs. Thus the Imperial Cricket Club won this match by 53 runs.

BANK OF BOMBAY C. C. vs. GRAHAMS C. C.

This match was played on Graham's ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the home team by 6 wickets and 10 runs. In the first innings, the Bank of Bombay made 59, and in the second 30. Grahams made 63 in their first innings, and 36 in the second innings for the loss four of wickets.

BANGALORE GYMKHANA vs. NEXT XV.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, August 12.

Yesterday an interesting cricket match was played between the Gymkhana First XI and the Next XV, the latter team having the advantage of the services of the professional ground man and a gift of 50 runs. The First XI batted first and scored 165 runs, Thorpe 45, being the best score. The Next XV commenced their innings after a heavy shower of rain and were all dismissed for 83 runs which, with 50 runs allowed, made a total of 133. The First XI thus won by 32 runs.

RACING.

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 11.

WE have had little or no rain to speak off in the week just closing, the frequent spray-like drizzle doing neither good nor harm. The course has dried and afforded true running this afternoon. The Bombay special trains disgorged quite a multitude of supporters of the sport of kings and these supplemented the vast crowd of local talents. There was a very attractive card served up. The original programme of six events had to be extended by the conversion of the large field entered for the Little Beginners Plate into two distinct races and then the running off of a dead heat out of the last event on the card made up right races. H. E. the Governor was not present, but Government House sent a large contingent. General and Mrs. Richardson and all leaders of Poona Society were present. The most commendable punctuality was observed in the proceedings. I have forgotten to mention before that a sentry box on an elevated platform has been set up on the outside of the bend at the head of the straight, which serves as a point of observation for the officials deputed to occupy it. Various incidents happen at these final turns on most race courses and it is to observe all that occurs not only at this juncture but also before the fields reach the turn that the attention of the official occupant is to be directed to; very many of the mysteries connected with inexplicable form displayed by horses are thus rendered of easy solution under this close and careful observation. Jockeys interfering with others at this critical point of racing when all are eager to get up on the inside place or present others from doing so have a fatal witness to their misdeeds. Notice is also taken of horses that are taken on the extreme outside of the course instead of being kept on the racing track.

The bookmakers' posts have been further supplemented and the eighteen were clamouring for the suffrages of the public.

Many favourites went down, but in reality in all but two instances the winners were recipients of heavy support. Often the odds on quotations returned from the bookmakers' lists are in reality artificial prices and do not correctly present the, state of the market or the money invested.

The issue of the opening event this afternoon was a winner for the bookmakers. Royal Red, Nagashi, Mooslat and Shabib were all strongly supported, while any price in reason could have been got for Namdar. Robertson, who gets few enough mounts, rode the winner in excellent form and came out well out of a tight challenge.

For the second race Scimitar was very strongly supported by the public. The more astute of the punters preferred to rely upon Shanwar. Evans being up on Muzeade was the signal for the followers of that smart jockey to pile it on his mount. In result Muzeade won, but it was a fluky victory. Shanwar lost a lot of ground at the start and though he made it up well and was catching Muzeade hand over hand when the latter just found the winning post in time to take the verdict.

The best race of the day was that provided in the Midsummer Plate for which a field of thirteen, good ones most of them, went to the post.

Several of the bookmakers did not quote any prices against five of the bottom weights and others would have laid them at any price. The bulk of the business was fairly well distributed between Thomond, Regio, Killua, Dormant and even Dulcimer. Regio, Killua and Nat Gould were strongly supported by their respective stables, and the irresponsible public were responsible for the prices and fluctuations of the general market. Dulcimer and Dermant disturbed the minds of the others supporters for a considerable space then Killua flattered his friends but these held their breath when Kamad was seen working his arms and legs and bringing Nat Gould with a great run, but Killua survived and won a clear verdict. In this and other races to-day and especially in the Monsoon Plate, I think the Judge has given very short distances between the placed horses. There were many wider gaps between the first and seconds than the Judge has given though I have accepted and quoted his verdicts. Williams, the brother of the boy out here last year, is riding in great form. It was his riding that got Killua home.

The chief interest in the Hopeful Plate was centered on the crack Arabs of this third season viz., Dublin and Johandar, late Toman. Shaffy who was given about as a tip was quite obscured in the minds of good judges who regarded the issue as lying between the two I have before-named. Dublin has been, since his last public appearance, schooled at the gate and to-day he behaved well and with Johandar got off in front of the big field. Johandar is seemingly short of work for he was in trouble two furlongs from home and Dublin then held all others safe and won handsomely. Admiral Crichton's price at the lists is due to the stable having booked him as much as to those that followed the lead. There was much more money for Sainte Marquise and Presbyterean. What a failure the last named has been. Admiral Crichton ran a great horse, but as soon as Sainte Marquise came up to him the race was practically over and I should have said the mare won by full two lengths.—O'Brien imported by Doctor Spooner Hart rode the winner with excellent judgement in this race. We have two excellent men in Williams and O'Brien.

For The Talegaon Plate, there were but two really backed for considerable money. These were Bay Middleton and Tachreet. The latter's name was rubbed off all the lists ere the ponies reached the starting post. Though Tachreet won, if the race was run again I feel sure Bay Middleton would be far away the stronger favourite. Robinton-day as on previous days called on the gallant bay just a little too late. He was galloping faster than the winner at the end and rapidly catching him when the intervention of the winning post saved Tachreet's money. The Bangalore race goers pinned their faith to Nurse Kitty while those who saw Tartan press Filbert and make her gallop at Secunderabad recently, preferred him for the Amateur Plate—after it was seen that Daphine was to be left in her stable. Nurse Kitty forced the pace and was caught near home by Tartan who made a dead heat. Then in the run off when strangely Nurss Kitty was the favourite, Tarton early took the mare's measure and won cantering.

There are to be two closed meetings in addition to the extras already arranged for. One is to be held on the 30th instant and the other a few days later.

THE 1ST LITTLE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1905. 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners, race value Rs. 150, or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs. oftener 14lbs. Distance.—1-2 mile.

Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Namdar, 8st. 3lbs.....Robertson 1

H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Mooslat, 8st. 3lbs.....Southal 2

Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Nagashi, 7st. 10lbs., ...W. Bray 3

Mr. A. M. Ameer's ch a h Royal Red, 8st. 6lbs., J. Taylor 4

Also ran:—Ireland, 8st. 6lbs., (Native); Shabib, 8st., (Omarkhan); Solicitor, 8st., (J. O'Brien); Chhotee Begum, 7st. 8lbs., (carried 7st. 10lbs.), (F. Fisher); Faugh-a-Ballagh, 7st. 8lbs. (Heeroo); Golden Hill, 6st. 8lbs., (Native).

Betting:—7 to 2 against Royal Red and Nagashi, 4 to 1 Mooshat, 6 to 1 Shabib, 8 to 1 Golden Hill, 15 to 1 Chhotee Begum, 20 to 1 Namdar, thirtees and fifties others.

Mooslat and Namdar in Company led out and turned the home corner in front of the ruck, where shortly they were joined by Shabib who fell back again as quickly and near the rails. Nagashi and Royal Red made their effort but Namdar going well stayed out and won by three quarters of a length. Head between second and third, with fourth close up. Time—55 1/5 secs.

Winner trained by Cowasjee.

THE 2ND LITTLE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1905. 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penaltics—Winners, race value Rs. 150, or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs. oftener 14lbs. Distance.—1-2 mile.

Mr. D. Runchhordas' ch a h Muzeade, 8st. 4lbs., Evans 1

Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar, 9st. 2lbs., Robinson 2

Mr. Abdul Gany's g a h Sabah, 8st., ...Vining 3

Mr. Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gaucho, 8st. 3lbs., J. Taylor 4

Also ran:—One Pie, 8st. 13lbs., (C. B. Muhomad); Scimitar, 8st. 13lbs., (Heeroo); Newadis, 7st. 12lbs., (Native); Silver Stream, 8st., (A. Hoyt).

Betting:—6 to 4 on Scimitar, 5 to 1 against Muzeade, 6 to 1 Shanwar, 12 to 1 Silver Stream and One Pie, 15 to 1 Sabah, 20 to 1 Newadis, and 33 to 1 Gaucho.

Muzeade jumped off in front with One Pie and Silver Stream at the head of the ruck and Shanwar getting off badly last. Turning into the straight One Pie fell back and shortly Sabah and Gaucho got up to Silver Stream, then from the distance Shanwar who had gradually closed up came through but could not catch Muzede who full of running won by a length. Distance between second and third being half a length. Time—54 4/5 secs.

Winner trained by Cowasjee.

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S' braus g Killua, 8st. 12lbs.....F. Williams 1

Aga S. Shah's b aus h Nat Gould, 8st. 4lbs.....Kamad 2

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ch e m Diakkaway, 8st. 7lbs., J. O'Brien 3

H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Regio, 9st. 13lbs., ...Southal 4

Also ran:—Dulcimer, 9st. 9lbs., (Robinson); Dormant, 9st. 4lbs., (Vining); Manlock, 9st. 1lb., (Evans); Thomond, 8st. 9lbs., (W. Bray); Baritone, 7st. 7lbs., carried 7st. 11lbs., (Fisher); Gunner, 7st. 6lbs., (Archer); Hoyt); Falstaff by Goodfellow 7st. 8lbs., carried 7st. 8lbs. (Native); Armida, 7st. 5lbs., carried 8st. 11b., (Coomber); Indabba, 6st. 10lbs., carried 7st. 7lbs., (Heeroo).

Betting:—4 to 1 against Thomond, 5 to 1 Regio and Killua, 6 to 1 Dormant, 7 to 1 Dulcimer, 8 to 1 Diakkaway, 10 to 1 Menlock and Nat Gould, 15 to 1 Baritone and Gunner, 30 to 1 others.

Dulcimer and Diakkaway abreast showed out slightly from Killua with the bulk of the field at their heels, then at the quarter mile Dulcimer fell back and Killua joined Diakkaway and from the distant Killua came to the front and in the mails Nat Gould coming up strong overhauled Diakkaway but could not improve on this and Killua won by three quarters of a length, a head being between second and third with the fourth close up. Time—1m. 2 sec.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs, landed since 1st July, 1905. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties. —Winners race value Rs. 150 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs. oftener, 14lbs. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Vaid's ch a h Dublin, 8st. 8lbs. .....Forster 1

Mr. Dawood Essack's g a h Cardiff 8st 11b....J. Taylor 2

Mr. R. R. S.' g a h Multiform, 8st. 9lbs., Williams 3

Aga Mirza Ahmed and S. A. Wahed's ch a h Jahandar late Toman, 8st. 9lbs. .....Robinson 4

Also ran:—Forath, 8st. 13lbs., C. B. (Muhomad); Swordsman, 8st. 6lbs., (Robertson).

Betting:—2 to 1 against Jahandar, 5 to 2 Dublin, 5 to 1 Shaffy, 6 to 1 Wadi, 10 to 1 Forath and Multiform, 20 to 1 Nooman, Cardiff and Recruit and thirty to one others.

Jahandar soon took a clear lead followed next by Wadi and Dublin, then at the four furlongs Wadi fell back into the ruck and here Dublin going up to Jahandar soon took the lead which he kept despite the Challenge of Cardiff who came up within the distance overhauled Lomond but failed to catch Tachreet who lasted out and won by half a length. Neck between second and third.—Time.— 1 m. 24 sec.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

THE AMATEUR PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 200 or over since 31st March, 1904. 14-2 to carry 11st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners, since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; oftener 12lbs. Allowance.—C. Bs. 28lbs.; Arabs, 35lbs. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr. M. R. K. Hodgson's ch aus g Tartan, 9st. 11lbs .....Mr. Deane 1

Captain Dent' b e m Nurse Kitty, 11st. 1lb....Owner 2

Also ran:—Small Scotch, 11st, 7lbs., (Owner); Susan, 11st. 2lbs., (Mr. Phillips); Syren, 11st. 1lb. (Captain Meynell); Fatima, 9st 5lbs., (Oner)); Ben, Hur, 8st. 10lbs., (Carried 8st. 12lbs.) (Mr. Willoughby.

Betting:—7 to 4 against Tartan, 2 to 1 Nurse Kitty, 6 to 1 Fatima, 8 to 1 Small Scotch and Syrene, 10 to 1 Ben Hur, and 12 to 1 Susan.

Nurse Kitty and Susan raced in front till turning into the straight Susan ran wide and lost her ground leaving Nurse Kitty with a clear lead till from the distance Tartan began to come up and catching Nurse Kitty in front of the stand made a dead heat; no third horse was placed.—Time.—1 m. 7 2/5 secs.

RUN OFF.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Nurse Kitty and 5 to 4 against Tartan.

Nurse Kitty led from Tartan till they turned into the straight when Tartan closed up and soon had the other beaten winning easily by two lengths.—Time— 1. m. 9 4/5 secs.

(Winner trained privately.)

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Second Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

This 2nd Meeting opened under very favourable conditions during the progress of which a heavy shower of rain fell, flooding pounds and approaches. The enlivenment of the sport, however, was marred from the outset with a series of the most unfortunate accidents, resulting in the destruction of two valuable horses; whilst in the Amateur Hurdle Race two popular riders, Mr. Antram and Mr. Pugh were heavily thrown, the former being seriously hurt, whilst the latter received a severe shaking. Much sympathy was also felt for Mr. Rodocanachi, who in quick succession lost two valuable horses in Shylock and Don II, the former breaking his leg and the latter his back. Both these horses were destroyed. Mr. Scott had again a couple of wins with Bones and Honest Lady and the latter proved what a fine mare she really is. He almost performed a hat trick as Kathleen II. all but won her race. Mr. Galstaun's finish on Ping Pong, with the beat Kathleen II. was indeed worth going a long way to witness, and he has our congratulations. The Stewards very generously divided the Monsoon Plate into two races, owing to entries being very numerous, giving Rs. 1,000 to each winner. One was won by Mr. Scott, the other by Mr. Fields. The Totalisator paid some good dividends, especially over Ping Pong, the amount being Rs. 149; and when Lady Gold won the lucky investors received Rs. 279 for their ten placed. Horses such as Pylasa and Carnival also paid good dividends.

THE PONY HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 750 to the winner, Rs. 150 to the second, and Rs 75 to the third, A High-weight Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance.— About 1 mile over 6 flights of hurdles,

Mr. Scott's Bones 8st. 3lbs.....Mr. Evers 1

Mr. Galstaun's White Foot 10st. 12lbs., ...Smallman 2

Also ran Shylock 11st. 1lb. and Shylock which fell and broke his leg.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Shylock, 3 to 1 against Bones, 4 to 1 on Whitefoot.

Bones lead out from Shylock and Whitefoot over the first two hurdles. At the third hurdle Shylock joined Bones and they took the third hurdle together. At the fourth hurdle Shylock fell heavily and Whitefoot came up and raced along with Bones. The latter, however, was always seeing beat. Whitefoot running wide at the bend allowed Bones to enter the straight, with a good six lengths' lead. Whitefoot was steadier, but could not get on terms with Bones, who eventually won by three and half a lengths. Totalisator paid forty on winner. Time—2ms. 50 2/5 secs.

The winner was trained by the owner.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner. Rs 200 to the second, and Rs. 100 to the third. A High -weight Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses. Distance— About 12 miles over 7 fights of hurdles.

Mr. Galstaun's Hoop Iron 11st 4lbs.....Smallman 1

Mr Mannivg's Buceateur 10st. 6lbs.....Shellarake 2

Mr. Pugh's g Watchfire 9st.....Norhmore 3

Mr. Jone's Pope 10st. 7lbs., ...Mr. Pugh 4

Also ran:—Parole, 10st.; Don II, 10ts. 9lbs. (fell), Rustler, 10st. 3lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Hoop Iron; 5 to 1 against Don II and Buceateur 8 to 1.

Rustler and Don II fell at the first hurdle, after which Pope lead with Watchfire, and Buceateur next. At the new stand Buceateur went up to Pope, who soon after fell back beaten at the bend. Hoop Iron who was fast making up ground and came up to Buceateur and in the straight had him beaten. He won rather easily by one and a half length. Ten lengths between second and third; two lengths between third and fourth. Totatisator paid sixteen on winner, fourteen and thirteen on places.

Time.—3mins. 8 secs.

The winner was trained by Smallman.

THE PONY PLATE.—Rs. 750 to the winner, Rs. 150 to the second and Rs. 75 to the third. A High-weight Handicap for Arabs and C.B.'s 14-2 and other Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's Ping Pong 8st 7lbs .....Owner 1

Mr. Price's Marie Lloyd 9st.....Hard 2

Mr. Scott's Kathleen II 9st .....Mr. Deakin 3

Mr. Gangali's Kalyani 7st.....Native 4

Also ran:—Golden Tip 9st.; Ivanhoe 8st. 3lbs.; Miss Beryl, 8st. 3lbs.; Lady Mine 8st.; Gowan 7st. 7lb.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Goldstamp; 4 to 1 Nirvana and Honest Lady; 6 to 1 Morenine and Winklet; 10 to 1 all the rest.

They raced in a bunch till the bend, where Honest Lady showed out from Goldstamp and Handclean in the straight. The favor

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°₀° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1906.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY REFORM.

IN its very long Resolution dealing with all matters relating to the Calcutta University the Government of India notifies that under the regulations now sanctioned the recognition or non-recognition of a school will be the act of the University. "This solution of a question which is not altogether free from difficulty is indicated alike by the cordial relations which have existed between the University and the Education Department in the past; by their active co-operation in the supervision of secondary education and by the existence in Bengal and the new Province of a large number of private schools which receive no aid from Government and which therefore are not inspected by the Department." With such schools, says the Resolution, the University alone is competent to deal and the Governor-General in Council is assured that its influence will be firmly and discreetly exercised in the direction of checking the spirit of license and self-assertion, the unbecoming manners, the impatience of control and the disregard of all authority which have been displayed of late by the boys and masters of not a few schools in Bengal and the new Province. For both boys and masters, it is added, the same excuse may be pleaded: imperfect methods of education which train the memory at the expense of the higher faculties and leave the judgment immature and the character undeveloped and unstable. "It now rests with the University to correct these grave defects in the rising generation." Thus Government throws upon the University the responsibility, leaving the schools with which Sir Bampfylde Fuller would have dealt firmly, with the injunction "correct these grave defects in the rising generation." These grave defects are not now noticed for the first time. In an old Review of Public Instruction in the Bengal Presidency we find it recorded that "the Court of Directors from an early period considered that the improvement of the moral character of the natives was one of the first objects to be aimed at and directed that a professor should be appointed to lecture on jurisprudence and morals without having any other duties to perform. The direction was never carried out and from to time to time we hear of renewed attempts to arouse interest in the subject. In the despatch of 1854 it was affirmed that one object of Government education in India was to raise the moral character of those who partake of its advantages. Time went on and then we find Sir Richard Temple in a Bombay Convocation address declaring that Moral Philosophy ought not to be left to incidental or indirect teaching; but ought to be tought systematically in all institutions from the highest to the humblest. Sir Richard advocated a complete system of national instruction in ethics adapted to the degrees of intelligence, and capacity as found in the different grades of students. And later, Lord Curzon found that still no progress had been made, and he observed; "Lord Beaconsfield once said that it is a holy thing to see a nation saved by its youth. Yes it is; but there is still a holier thing still, and that is to save the youth of a nation. We have to save the rising generation of India from walking in false paths and to guide them into right ones."

And so far is Bengal as concerned at all events Government and the Education Department have failed and the new Viceroy complains of the unbecoming manners, the impatience of control and the disregard of all authority displayed by both boys and masters of not a few schools in that part of the country. An opportunity presented itself of teaching them a wholesome lesson and one which they would never have forgotten. But it was thrown away. Now the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council appeals to the University to set these wrongs right. His predecessor, concluding his exposition of the Educational policy of the Government of India two years ago, besought the support of the leaders of Native thought and of the great body of the workers in the field of Indian Education. On them the Governor-General in Council relied "to carry on and complete a task which the Government can do no more than begin," His Excellency might have used the word "suggest" instead of "begin," for if it seems to us that the task has not been begun even yet. If it has, mighty little progress has been made. In that remarkable Resolution to which we refer Lord Curzon declared that the schools and colleges had stimulated tendencies unfavourable to discipline and had encouraged the growth of a spirit of irreverance in the rising generation—thus failing to realise the object with which they were established—"of promoting the moral, no less than the intellectual and physical, well-being of their students." Rules were accordingly framed to secure that a record of the conduct of students should be maintained and that irregularities and breaches of discipline should not pass unnoticed—rules that were extended to all unaided schools—as well as to aided schools and colleges—which desired to enjoy the benefits of recognition. And what effect have they had?

The answer is to be found in the Resolution published on Saturday. The misconduct and lack of discipline are greater than ever. Lord Curzon suggested carefully selected and trained teachers, the maintenance of a high standard of discipline, the institution of well-managed hostels, the proper selection of text-books and above all in the association of teachers and pupils in the common interests of their daily life. The late Dr. Murdoch pointed out the such teachers were difficult to get and it was in vain to wait for them. Events have proved that he was right and that the association of teachers and pupils in the common interests of daily life has resulted in the teachers leading the boys into mischief of the most objectionable kind. Government and the Educational Department had been warned. Years ago Sir John Strachey told them that the rising generation was "least of all taught to be good and loyal citizens." Sir Madhava Row once exclaimed: "The longer one lives, observes and thinks, the more deeply does he feel there is no community on the face of the earth which suffers less from political evils and more from self-inflicted or self-accepted, or self-created, and therefore, avoidable evils, than the Hindu community." The condition of things which grieved Sir Madhava was the result of the shortcomings pointed out by Sir John Strachey. Government now throws the onus of reform on the University. It practically shelves the question of hostels leaving it to a small Committee with very limited powers. The hostels will have no moral influence. So the University will either smile at the Resolution and get over the difficulty by setting a paper on Ethics at the Entrance Examination or introduce a set of text-books. They are scarcely likely to adopt the direction of the old Court of Directors and appoint a special professor. Such a man, in face of such developments as the Resolution complains of, would require to be a man with a strong right arm as well as a man of irreproachable character, for the task he would have to undertake would be a very different one from that which was outlined in the days of the Honourable Company. Not only Calcutta but all the rest of India may learn a lesson from the Punjab where the provincial Educational Department has given great attention to discipline. It is emphatically insisted upon, and moral influence and training are no longer entirely outside the curriculum. However imperfectly teachers may, by example and precept, discharge their duties as character trainers, says a Punjab official report, they know that that duty exists and this of itself has a salutary effect.

THE SPEED OF MOTORS.

THE Royal Commission's Report on motor-cars has at length appeared to end the long period of nervousness and trepidation which has existed for motorists. On the whole, the report proves that the Commissioners are more appreciative of the importance of the motor industry than was expected. Twenty-four alterations in existing motor vehicle law are recommended, most important of which is that advocating the repeal of the speed-limit, but its effect is somewhat discounted by the addition to the report of a reservation by Sir E. R. Henry and Mr. H. C. Monro in favour of a continuance of the speed-limit, "so that it may be applicable when required." The Commissioners in their report express the opinion that Section 1 of the Motor-Car Act "was intended to cover, and should cover, every case of dangerous driving, including cases where the danger arises from speed. On the other hand," they continue, "it seems equally clear that there are very many occasions where a speed of twenty miles or more may be and is maintained with safety over considerable distances. It would seem to follow that Section 1, if it were more fully relied and acted upon by magistrates, police, and public, would meet every case of danger, while the enforcing of the twenty-mile limit ensures the conviction of some who, though they may be breaking the law, are not, in fact, endangering the public. We think that the object of the law should be not to punish speed because it is speed, but because and where it is dangerous or otherwise injurious to the public." This is a plain message to several Benches of Magistrates which have set out to earn the reputation of unfairness, but equally strong is the condemnation of the police methods. "In the next place," say the Commissioners, "we think that the operation of what are inappropriately called by motorists 'police traps'—we prefer to call them 'police controls'—has been unsatisfactory."

The report wisely suggests that "all dangerous places, where a low speed is essential, should be marked with boards, set up by the local authorities." The dust nuisance necessarily occupies a large portion of the report, and it comes to the only sane conclusion when it states that "it is to the condition and treatment of roads that we must look for any substantial diminution of dust" and the suggestion that the raising of dust should be made a statutory offence is negatived. It is to be hoped that the recommendations of the Commissioners in respect to road-making will be taken to heart by the authorities responsible for the maintenance of the highways. "By substituting good roads for bad roads where the latter exist, the dust nuisance," it is pointed out, "might be very sensibly reduced," and the arguments of witnesses are mentioned suggesting that improvements in road construction, though costly initially, would be in the end an economy. At the same time, the Commissioners make the noteworthy remark that they "are by no maans sure that the distinction between heavy motor-cars and traction engines has always been clear to witnesses," adding that they "believe it is the latter machine, and not the former, that has been mainly responsible for the breaking down of roads." One glaring anomaly is left in the fact that the fines taken from motorists are still to be devoted to relieving the local rates, while an utterly unpractical suggestion is made that all cars should be weighed as a basis of taxation. It is proposed that the revenue carriage-tax be abolished for cars and an annual tax substituted for motor cycles £1, for motor-cars of weight unladen not exceeding 12 cwt. £2 2s. and increasing up to £8 8s. per cars over 25 cwt. For trade and public service vehicles, it is suggested, the tax should be halved. The weakest portion of the report is undoubtedly the rejection of the very necessary regulation for the illumination of all vehicles on the high way at night. In certain directions the Commission has done more than was hoped, but there are many sins of omission and several of the decisions will fail to appeal to the lovers of fairness.

THE TRADE OF THE GULF.

THE figures given by the last Consular report in relation to Koweit are very encouraging for those who have trade relations with the port, for they show that the trade has practically doubled, having risen by Rs.35,65,894 to Rs. 59,73,251. In former years the trade carried by country sailing boats did not find its way into the returns, but after deducting twenty lakhs, the amount so carried last year, and now included, it leaves the handsome margin of fifteen and a half lakhs increase. The imports, it may be noted, were more than four times as great as the exports, which is less satisfactory. The rise in the price of the dollar, by fifteen per cent. in rupee value, is another factor in the rise in the trade returns accompanied by the fact that, owing to the greater security of the surrounding country, the Bedouins now do the greater portion of their marketing there. The exports were almost entirely to India, and a new item, which, it is held, should grow to considerable proportions, is the export of bones. Of the imports India has well held her own in everything but sugar, in which Germany has advanced from Rs. 60,000 to nearly a lakh and a half. America has made a little progress in coffee, but India has increased from seventy-three thousand rupees to over a lakh and eighty thousand, while in tea India is alone. In piece goods, too, India has practically a monopoly, for the American trade has sunk by Rs. 30,000, while there is no foreign competition in twist and yarns and rice.

A very healthy sign is that by far the greater part of the trade of the port is for inland transit. Of the trade of Bahrein Captain Prideaux, the British Political Agent, states that it has increased during the past year beyond all expectation, the imports having risen from Rs. 1,48,84,129 (£992,275) to Rs. 2,43,01,519 (£1,620.169) and the exports from Rs. 1,35,07,491 (£900,499) Rs. 2,04,50,643 (£1,363,409) The total volume therefore shows an increase of 57½ per cent. on the preceding year's, which itself had never been exceeded previously. This result is the more remarkable, firstly because in the early part of the year a good deal of nervousness was exhibited by British Indian and Persian merchants consequent upon the strained relations manifested for a short time between the Government of India and the Chief of Bahrein, and secondly in consequence of the epidemic of plague which for the third year in succession, attacked the towns of Manama and Muharraq, causing a further loss of some 400 lives and temporarily driving several thousands of townspeople away to other parts of the Gulf. But apart from the evidence of statistics the general prosperity of the mercantile community is apparent from the number of new and substantial buildings which are in course of construction, the high prices at which lands and houses have changed hands in the towns and the increasing influx of merchants from Linga, Basra, Hasa and Bushire. An increase of confidence and security, says Captain Prideaux, pervades all classes, including even the agriculturists whose lot is probably the worst in Bahrein, and it is confidently anticipated that the future will show no relapse from this state. Prophecies are even being freely hazarded that the trade of Bahrein will soon equal that of Muscat, which port at present does the largest business in this corner of the world.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice A. E. Staley proceeded to England on Satuaday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Peninsular."

CAPTAIN HEWETT, R. M., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed an Honorary A. D. C. to the Viceroy.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Moldavia" left Hongkong, on August 11, and the s. s. "Banca" arrived here on the same day.

THE 14th Hussars, who relieve the 6th Dragoon Guards at Bangalore, arrive there about the 30th of September.

IT is not yet known whether Mr. Henry Anderson, Commissioner of Jullunder, intends returning to India or retiring.

IT is announced that the scope of examination in English History for first class certificates of education in the British Army in 1907 will be the period from 1688 to the present time.

THE villagers of old-world Roydon, in Essex, saw a little terrier lying on a grave in the churchyard. It was the grave of its mistress, a lady who had lived some miles away. She had been buried three weeks. The terrier stayed there all night, and at length had to be taken away forcibly.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July 1904; Rs. 20,65,32,000; July 1905: Rs. 15,79,55,000; July, 1906: Rs. 17,17,69,000.

RAO Sahib Pyda Venkata Chalapathi Guru, of Cocanada, has given Rs. 10,000, in addition to the Rs. 3,000 already given by him and his brothers, towards the erection of a Town Hall at Cocanada. He has presented a site worth Rs, 2,400 for the building and has also paid Rs. 2,000 for fitting and the newly constructed additional buildings of the Pittapore Rajah's College, and a donation of Rs. 400 for the improvement of the Sanscrit Pathasala.

THE Government of Madras have approved of the proposal of the Superintendent of the King Institute to have separate reports prepared on the work done by the Institute—one dealing with the Bacteriological and Serum sections for the calendar year and the other with the Vaccine section for the official year. The Superintendent argues that by this arrangement the bacteriological report can be made much fuller than at present by the inclusions of certain matters not worth separate publication as memoirs.

THE following extract, from a notice of offences committed on a Bengal Railway in 1863, is not without merit:—"John Spinks, formerly private of the—The Foot, was charged before the Magistrate of Howrah, with being drunk and disorderly on the Company's premises, in which state he desired the Station-Master to run a special train for him and on this being refused, he assaulted that official and grieviously wounded three native policemen. On conviction he was sentenced to three months imprisonment."

MR. JOHN LONG is on the point of publishing Curtis Yorke's new novel, The Girl and the Man." The scene of the novel is laid in Canada. The "Girl" is Christian Cunninghame, who runs the Carolay silver-lead mine in the Rockies. The "Man" is Evan Warwick, an English mining engineer, who has bought the Barnethan claim, which runs alongside the Carolay. As Christian has found out that the Carolay's principal "lode" runs into the Barnethan, and as she had intended buying the claim herself, it will be seen that Warwick is regarded by her as an enemy and an interloper. The story deals with their mutual hostility, which gradually softens into friendship. Finally they become lovers. There are various interesting happenings, however, before the end is brought about, and the story is realistic and absorbing.

DR. ALDO CASTELLANI, M.D., Clinical Director for Tropical Diseases and Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, having, one day early last week, met with an accident by getting a cut in one finger whilst dissecting a dead horse belonging to Mr. G. H. M. Hyde (which bit Mrs. Hyde the previous Friday and died in hydrophobic agony on Sunday), left for Bombay (with Mr. Castellani) *en route* to Kasauli by the M. M. steamer *Australien* on the 6th instant for treatment at the Pasteur Institute. The cutiwas a slight one, but as it had occurred during experiment with the body of the dead horse Dr. Castellani took the precaution of bleeding it freely. After a day or two's consideration, it was decided that he had better proceed at once to Kasauli to avoid all possible evil consequences.

THE records of Indian sea-borne trade for the three months ending with June last, which have just been issued officially, show an expansion of 210 lakhs in the imports of merchandise, and of 344½ lakhs in the exports. Among imports the chief increases were: sugar, 172½ lakhs; iron and steel, 33 lakhs; machinery and mill work, 15 lakhs; and grey cotton piece goods, 31½ lakhs. The decreases included 49½ lakhs in white cotton piece goods; 16¾ lakhs in precious stones and pearls; and 11 lakhs in mineral oils. On the export side there were increases of 102¾ lakhs in rice; 150 lakhs in raw cotton 57½ lakhs in hides; 78 lakhs in raw jute; 41 lakhs in jute manufactures; 59 lakhs in seeds; and 39 lakhs in wool. Wheat exports fell by no less than 196 lakhs in value, other grains by 33 lakhs, and opium by 22 lakhs, but for the most part the export figures show steady expansion, and bear witness to brisk trade and a prosperous season. Among the exports of raw material only fodder and timber show trifling decreases; but on the other hand among articles of food and drink only rice and tea show increases.

HYDERABAD NOTES AND NEWS.

The "Bridge" Nuisance.

SOME RECENT CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 11.

IT is a constant complaint of the residents of Secunderabad that nothing is got up for their amusement, yet when the mere man does exert himself and sends out invitations for any show, very few avail themselves of them. The R. A. Sports on Friday, when Colonel Stokes and the officers of the R.A. were "At Home," were very meagrely attended and most of the ladies were conspicuous by their absence. Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Tudor were unavoidably absent. We were sorry to learn Mrs. Tudor is suffering from fever, but trust she will soon be convalescent. The events at the sports were very good, and one particularly noticed some good jumping. Thanks are due to Captain Montressor for all the trouble he took to give us a very pleasant afternoon.

On Saturday we were bidden to be 'At Home' at Colonel Afsur-ul-Dowla's. There were several events, Lawn tennis, Badminton, Clay Pigeon shooting etc. and a Paper Chase, the conditions of which were that the fox, represented by a man on horse-back carrying a red flag surmounted by a fox's brush, would have 100 yards start of the Field and the first man able to get his horse's head level with the "Fox" would be entitled to take the flag and so on until it was carried over the last jump by the holder. There were very few ladies riding Mr. and Miss Cowie, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Bicknell and Miss Brett. There were several carriages at Colonel Afsur's house provided for the guests to see the start and finish which were at the African Guards' parade ground. The view from there is lovely, the rough foreground of rocks standing out against the smaller hills and undulating plains in the background softened by the peculiar purple haze which makes any scenery in the Deccan soft and somewhat Italian looking, and the day was a lovely one. We all enjoyed it as well as the riding. In the drawing the lot fell to Mr. Minnikin to start with the flag. He lost time at the first jump which his horse refused and he was soon caught up by Captain Warner who again had to tender it up to two others, till at last Captain Hodgkinson carried the flag till near home where his pony fell. Captain Marchant was the first over the water jump (the finish) and Miss Cowie the first lady in.

We were sorry to hear Mrs. Cowie had a nasty fall. This coming so soon after a very bad spill out of her trap must have shaken her considerably.

Miss Brett's girths broke thus thrusting her out of the running.

We all foregathered at Colonel Afsur's hospitable house where every kind of cake, and iced drink awaited us. There was a great gathering of beauty and fashion. Mrs. Worlledge who had come all the way from Bolarum looked charming and cool.

Mrs. Dunlop in a blue muslin dress, Mrs. Anderson in a white dress of soft material, wearing a large hat trimmed with green leaves and a green parasol to correspond. Miss Casson-Walker looked fresh with a very becoming hat trimmed with roses. Miss Patterson, in cream, Miss Evans, in green, and Miss Jack, in blue, looked sweet and dainty. They will all be missed from amongst us as they purpose leaving us soon for England. Mrs. Cole was well turned out as usual and Mrs. Sewde looked very smart in a flowered muslin. The prizes, two foxes, very well set up (locally), each with a silver plate representing an envelope with a postage stamp on the cover bearing the date of the Paper Chase engraved on them, were presented to the respective winners, Captain Hodgkinson and Miss Cowie, and thus ended a most pleasant and unique "At Home" which every one enjoyed.

On Monday we all met at Nawab Faridoon-Jung's hospitable house, where we were sumptuously entertained as usual. His fortnightly "At Homes" are very popular and are generally very well attended. There has been much sickness amongst us lately which accounted for so few being present on this last occasion. I notice "Bridge"—a great feature at these entertainments—is begun at once by several parties on their arrival, some barely allowing themselves time to say "How do" to their kind host. Though I am a great exponent of Bridge myself, yet I cannot but say that it has done a good deal to break up the camaraderie and sociability of the place; those (the majority) who play are taken up with each other and their game. The others casting longing looks at the tables, feel despondent as they cannot or will not play and conversation becomes fitful and desultory. I think sometimes it would be a good idea to have an "At Home" at which Bridge was tabooed. There was nothing remarkable in the way of dress as the Home boxes have not arrived yet.

On Wednesday, Colonel Worlledge, and the of the Hyderabad Contingent were "At Officers Home," at Bolarum. The dance (always popular) was well attended, the grounds had been very prettily lit up with Chinese lanterns, and the ball-room was very well illuminated. The music and floor were very good, but there was just a little too much chalk. It had been so liberally sprinkled on the floor and in the corners, that the ladies' dresses swept it up and whirled it about the room, till the atmosphere was thick with it. Judging from the rush at the bar and for iced drinks after each dance, French chalk is conducive to thirst.

The dance was enjoyed by everyone. I noticed a new departure. Bridge tables for ladies were provided, but I am glad to say I did not find any ladies taking advantage of the concession. Surely a little social chatter is always pleasant and not "Toujours Breedge." Mrs. Worlledge looked very handsome in a muslin dress trimmed with some fine lace, light and suitable for the hot evening. Mrs. Yate, who has lately arrived, was striking looking in cream and lace. Mrs. Cole, in pink, and the exertion of dancing in the heat had brought a most becoming pink blush to her cheeks.

Mrs. Gayer light and graceful in pink, Mrs. Casson Walker thoroughly enjoyed her evening and looked the quintessence of youth and vitality. Miss Evans looked sweet in cream, there is a pathetic sadness about her expression lately, due, no doubt, to sorrow at her approaching departure. Mrs. Haig in cream did not look as well as usual. I do not think the air of Bolarum agrees with her. The Resident, Mr. Bayley, was present. Mr. Egerton and Captain Osman Yar Jung and many others guests were from Secunderabad and Hyderabad. Mrs. Hunter was most becomingly dressed in pale blue, and we noticed a very handsome cream dress trimmed with lace. Mrs. Ward in blue grey, looked graceful. On the whole the dresses were not as smart as usual, and the ladies were wise, as dancing on such a hot night would ruin any dress and make it unfit for future use. They all chose light and cool dresses which are comfortable to dance in, but never are as striking looking as dresses made of heavier material. The dance was very enjoyable and every one felt repaid for the long drive up to Bolarum and our hosts must have felt pleased at their pleasure.

The conditions of the public health are very far from satisfactory just at present. There is a very great deal of cholera, dysentery and acute diarrhœa, both in Chudderghat and Secunderabad. H. E. the Minister has been for some days very seriously ill, and had to be removed from Moul Ali, where he had gone for a change to his City Palace. The Monsoon months, however, are always more or less unhealthy.

From all parts of the Dominions the prospects are reported to be very good. Some months ago there was a threatened scarcity in parts of the Aurangabad division, but the matter was at once taken in hand and liberal advances were given for wells, purchase of cattle and as *takavi* to the cultivators All cause for anxiety has for some time ceased. As far as Hyderabad is concerned the rain has not been excessive. The big Hoossain Sagor Tank is by no means so full as it frequently is at this time, but the rain has been steady and the whole country is looking beautifully green. It is said, however, that two talooks in the Raichur district have had but a poor supply of rain. Two criminal cases have excited more than ordinary interest. The one has been the trial, ending in the conviction (for five years), of Mess Serjeant Lloyd, of the 13th Hussars, for forgery. The actual amounts which formed the subject of the charges were comparatively small, about £200, but the actual defalcations amount, it is said, to several thousands. It is a very sad ending to what promised to be a fine career. Sergeant Lloyd was a young man who had always borne an excellent character. He had served in South Africa, had been recommended for the V. C., and enjoyed the most complete confidence of the Officers of the Regiment. The extraordinary part of the affair is that nobody seems to know what has become of the money. The defalcations apparently only extend over a period of about twelve months; Lloyd himself appears to have lived quietly, and it is difficult to understand what can have become of the £4,000 said to have been misappropriated.

The other case has now been going on for nearly six weeks, and has caused a great deal of excitement in the city. Certain Marwaris, who deal in opium, are charged with having adulterated it in such a manner as to prove fatal. It can easily be imagined what excitement a charge of this kind is calculated to excite in a city like Hyderabad where so large a proportion of the population consume opium in greater or less quantities. The popular feeling is of course against the accused who are being tried in the Court of the City Magistrate. For the present, it is premature to say anything more on the subject.

The new arrangement of the Political Department places military officers on the same footing as Civilians. There is however this difference, that whereas a judicial-training forms part of a Civilian's career it is not a necessary qualification for an officer who may enter the Political Department. The question arises whether, in future, the Residency Criminal Court should not be made subordinate to a High Court, say at Bombay. At present the First Assistant Resident is the Sessions Judge and an appeal lies from him to the Resident. For many reasons, especially where Europeans are concerned, it would be more satisfactory if an appeal lay to a High Court far removed from all local influences, and if, in fact, the local Criminal Courts were made subordinate to a High Court in all respects

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

READERS of "Simla Letters" and of Simla telegrams must be tired of hearing of the rainfall in these hills, and the consequent slips and discomforts we are enduring, but the discomfort is very real to us, and it is difficult to avoid the subject. For the past week, with the exception of an hour or two on Sunday, rain has never ceased. It has come down more lightly at one time than at another, but that is all that can be said in extenuation. About the 26th of June we were six inches below the normal, and to-day we are more than fifteen inches above, so that in the past six weeks we have had 21 inches more than usual, and the damage to the roads and buildings has been extensive. The break in the railway is of course the most serious consideration, as the cart service on the road, has been given up, and all our supplies were brought up by rail, and, when this was cut off, the wily bunnias and tradesmen immediately put up their prices.

Indoor amusements are the only amusements possible, and on Friday August the 3rd we flocked to the matinee at the Gaiety Theatre The first part of the programme was a concert arranged by Dr. Dennison Ross, in which Mrs. Archbold, Mrs. Lampard, Captain Fellowes and Dr. Dennison Ross were the vocalists, while Miss Perrott performed a solo on the violin. Mrs. Dennison Ross accompanied the performers on the piano, and likewise played two solos, which were greatly appreciated. The performance throughout was faultless and the applause of the audience was genuine and sincere, but something brighter and more amusing was called for by the weather conditions. Composers ought to label their songs so that they shall always be sung under appropriate conditions. Thus an impassioned love song should be labelled to be sung by vocalists between 20 and 30, songs of love with a shading into jollity should be reserved for singers between 30 and 40, and over 40 vocalists should be limited to songs such as "Darby and Joan" or if something more serious be required then there is "Myself when young" and songs of that character. The criticism as to the absence of brightness and lightness in the concert applies equally to the little play "Op-o'-me-Thumb" which formed the second part of the programme which, though amusing in places, has a distinctly pathetic vein running through it. Several of the audience were reduced to tears, and when the heavens are weeping outside something laughable would have been decidedly more appropriate. The play takes place in a laundry establishment kept by Madame Didier, and the story turns on the "makebeliefs" of Miss Amanda Afflick, a workhouse orphan, who pretends to her fellow-workers in the laundry that she also has parents and "people" and that Mr. Horace Greensmith, who, a year ago, had left a shirt to be washed was her "Young-man" and that one day he would return and take her out like the others. Greensmith in due time returns and claims the shirt, which Amanda each week had carefully "done up," but he is ashamed of the shabby little laundress and refuses to call for her at the shop and drive her off before the other girls, so that poor Amanda's little romance is destroyed, and we lose sight of her as she realises that the little innocent pretences she has practiced before the other girls must all be confessed and abandoned. Miss Hogg played the pathetic part of Amanda, and the tears of the audience testified to the excellece of her acting. The parts of the other girls in the laundry were taken by the Misses Stuart, Keatinge and Anderson and their rather spiteful badinage of Amanda was frequently clever and amusing. The following was the whole caste :—

"Harnee Greensmith" Mr D Bainsford Hannay, "Madame Jaenne Marie Napoleon de Gasliffet Didier" Mrs Stanley Paterson, "Clem (Mrs) Galloway" Miss Stuart, "Rose Jordan" Miss M Keatinge, "Celeste" Miss Anderson, "Amanda Afflick" Miss Hogg.

Lady Minto and the Ladies Ruby and Violet Elliot were present at the performance and a "purdah box" was occupied by the Maharani of Indore. In the evening thirteen members of the U. S. Club calling themselves "The Baker's Dozen" gave a small dance in the covered Tennis Court of the Club. The floor was excellent and dancing was kept up until 4 a. m.

On Saturday although the day was just as wet as its predecessors, crowds of people, tired of their own company and of their rooms, ventured out. In the morning there was a rehearsal of "Quality Street" at the Gaiety Theatre and in the afternoon the concert and "Up-o'-me-thumb" were repeated to a crowded and appreciative house. In the evening the news of Sir B. Fuller's resignation of the Lieutenant Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam was confirmed. Rumours of resignation have been afloat for weeks, and the guarded denials with which these rumours were met, convinced most people that there was more truth in them than the authorities were disposed to admit. Oddly enough the first authoritative news reached the public in Simla from Bombay, and it was not until they were convinced that the fact of the resignation was definitely known in Bombay, that the authorities here would give any confirmation to the rumours. On Sunday morning rain was still pouring heavily and the slips and subsidences which had occurred on the Simla roads, and on the roads to Mashobra, to Jutogh, and to other outlying places, were numerous and in some places considerable. The main Jutogh road will probably be closed to traffic for the rest of the year, but on the Mashobra road the obstructions were mainly caused by fallen trees, and these were quickly disposed of and the road reopened. On Monday the hospitable Knights of the Order of the Black Hearts gave a small dinner and dance in the covered Tennis Court of the United Service Club. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto and Lady Ruby Elliot were present and when the gathering broke up in the early hours of Tuesday the guests left with the conviction that they could not have a better dance this season in Simla. The Viennese Band played during dinner, and the subsequent dance music was supplied by the

THE SULTAN'S ILLNESS.

BETTER NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Slight Operation Necessary.

COMPLAINT NOT DANGEROUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

There are renewed well-accredited reports that the Sultan of Turkey is ill.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

There were general illuminations at Constantinople last night, but the Sultan was absent.

It is reported that an operation is necessary.

The German Surgeon-Doctor Bergmann has been summoned to Constantinople, but it is believed that the Sultan's chief trouble is hæmorrhoids and cognate malady, extremely painful but not dangerous.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The Sultan's condition has slightly improved and he has been able to attend to some State business.

The Press is forbidden to mention his illness.

THE NATAL REVOLT.

Striking at the Root of the Trouble.

A SEDITIOUS PREACHER TO BE FLOGGED.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Advices from Durban state that an Ethiopian preacher has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to receive twenty-five lashes for offering up prayers in a native Kraal containing seditious allusions to the British.

THE TREATY WITH TIBET.

Concessions to Foreign Powers.

AN EXAMPLE OF EXCLUSIVENESS.

STRONG APPEAL BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The *Times* trusts that the provisions of the Tibetan Treaty, regarding concessions to Foreign Powers, will be enforced with greater vigilance than was displayed in a parallel case in China; and also hopes that Mr. Morley will correct the impression concerning the isolation of Tibet, created by the refusal to allow Dr. Sven Hedin to enter.

Such a principle, it continues, would set the reactionary parties in Tibet an example of exclusiveness which British policy sought to break down, and would discourage the gratifying change effected by Sir Francis Younghusband.

HINDUS AND CHINESE

Solve American Labour Difficulties.

TROUBLES IN THE PANAMA CONSTRUCTION.

THE SHORTAGE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

A Washington despatch states that Chinese labour will be given a thorough test in the works of the Panama Canal in order to replace Jamaican labourers for whom the work has proved too hard.

Contracts for the importation of 2,500 Chinese coolies have been prepared.

It is reported at Victoria that a considerable number of Hindus have been imported into British Columbia in order to relieve the labour situation there.

THE SEAL POACHING QUESTION.

A Fleet to be Sent.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

A despatch from Washington says that when the manœuvres of the Atlantic Fleet are completed, Rear-Admiral Brownson will take some of the best armoured cruisers direct to the Asiatic station, paying no duty-calls *en route*. This is presumably owing to the recent seal poaching in the Behring Sea by Japanese vessels.

EXPULSION OF GREEKS FROM ROUMANIA.

Tension Increasing.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Roumania has decided upon the expulsion of fifty-seven well-to-do Greeks and more expulsions are impending.

CHINESE PIRATES AGAIN.

Attack on a British Launch.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Chinese pirates have attacked a British launch at Wingfat, close to Wuchow, killing one and wounding three of those on board. They decamped with the booty.

THE TOWNSHEND CASE.

Decision of the Court of Enquiry.

INCAPABLE OF BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

After a prolonged and sensational inquiry, the jury have decided that the Marquis of Townshend is capable of taking care of himself but unable to manage his affairs.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Kent has beaten Lancashire by an innings and 195 runs.

Surrey has beaten Middlesex by an innings and 92 runs.

Essex has beaten Sussex by ten wickets.

The matches between Worcester and Somerset, Leicester and Yorkshire, and Warwick and Derby were drawn.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

For the County Cricket Championship Surrey has won 16 matches, lost 2, and drawn 5.

Yorkshire has won 14, lost 2, and drawn 7.

Kent has won 11, lost 2, and drawn 4.

FROM the *Punjab Gazette*:—"The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the population of Salooni, a village in the Lyallpur district, to be a criminal tribe." Can this be the meaning of the French saying that the Englishman takes his pleasure sadly?

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Sequel to the Viborg Manifesto.

TWO HUNDRED DUMAISTS TO BE PROSECUTED,

TWO THOUSAND PROSECUTIONS AT KRONSTADT.

MODERATE LIBERALS' ATTEMPT AT CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Prince Vessilechikow has been appointed Russian Minister of Agriculture; M. Filossofoff, Minister of Commerce, and M. Zvolsky, brother of the Foreign Minister, becomes Procurator of the Holy Synod. All are Bureaucrats.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Russian Government has decided to prosecute two hundred signatories to the Duma's Viborg Manifesto to the Russian people.

Two thousand persons will be tried at Kronstadt for complicity in the rebellion against the Russian Government.

An aristocratic young lady yesterday committed suicide at Odessa in an hotel after accidentally dropping a bomb in the street. It is believed, she intended it to kill General Kaulbars.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The Moderate Liberals in Russia have issued a Manifesto announcing the formation of a pacific regeneration group consisting of Dumaists who have hitherto been dissociated from the People's Freedom Party. The object is the establishment of a Constitutional Monarchy based upon equal rights for all nationalities and the accomplishment of the reforms proclaimed by the Tsar on the 30th October.

It favours partial compulsory expropriation of land.

Violent robberies of the Government spirit stores and the mails are taking place daily in all parts of Russia.

The condition of Warsaw and Lodz is inconceivable. Both are a helpless prey to the Terrorists.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT CHARING CROSS.

Suicide of an Anglo-Indian Lady.

SUPPOSED EFFECT OF SUNSTROKE.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Mrs. Devonshire, who is stated to be the wife of a Government Railway official in India, has committed suicide at the Charing Cross Hotel after shooting her ten-year old daughter, whilst she was sleeping.

The lady is said to have been suffering from sunstroke.

KOHAT DISTRICT RAIDERS.

Successful Operations by Villagers and Police.

FIVE CAPTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 11.

Authentic information has now been received of the successful operations against the recent raiding party in the Kohat district. A very successful pursuit was carried out by armed villagers and the Police, the Border Military Police, and the levies of the Khan of Teri, in the rugged Khattak Hills, south of Kohat. The raiders were pursued from the Waziri border to the boundary of the Mianwali district and *en route* two sharp engagements were fought. The raiders succeeded in concealing themselves in the higher tracts of the Shingarh and Surgarh Ranges, but the persistent pursuit of the armed villagers and Police resulted in the capture of five of the gang, which included two troublesome outlaws and three Khosturies. There were no losses amongst the villagers and Police. The pursuit lasted for some thirty hours over waterless tract of hilly country, and testified to the endurance of the Khattak Zemindar, who is so largely recruited by Regiments and local militia or by the Frontier Militia on the Frontier.

THE DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

The "Englishman's" Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The *Englishman*, commenting on the Darjeeling Murder Case, says: "There is required in India some organisation similar to that in Scotland Yard, where officers who show a peculiar aptitude for criminal work may be trained and kept in reserve."

SIGNALLER IN TROUBLE FOR FORGERY.

Admits Previous Conviction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

Charles Edward Watson *alias* McQueen, a Telegraph Signaller, has been arrested and will be placed on trial next Monday for obtaining money on a forged Telegraphic Money Order.

The accused admits having been convicted for a similar offence in 1899, when he got six months' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVE TORTURING LIZARDS.

Fined Twenty Rupees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

At the Police Court yesterday, one Sheik Nabi Bux, a Native "Doctor," was charged with torturing lizards by breaking their backs and was fined Rs. 20.

SIMLA IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The Committee which meets under Hon'ble Mr. Baker's presidentship to consider questions relating to the extension and improvement of Simla is now likely to consist of Sir Louis Dane, Messrs. Risley, Duncane, Smithe, and Major Douglas.

MORE DISSATISFACTION.

Babu Gupta's Claim to a Lieutenant Governorship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The Calcutta Native Papers think that an injustice has been done to Babu Krishna Gobinda Gupta, I. C. S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in being overlooked for the Acting Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, who is junior to him by three years, being appointed. They state that Babu Gupta is suffering for Colour Crime.

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

AFFAIRS AT TEHERAN.

Reforms to be Carried out.

REFUGEES LEAVE THE LEGATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Shah of Persia has announced that he convokes the Legislative Assembly, including elected representatives of all classes, to carry out reforms.

The refugees have left the British Legation, except 200 having personal claims.

The Priests are returning to Teheran.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, AUGUST 4.

The recent disturbances at Teheran and the dismissal of the Atobeg Azam, the Grand Vizier, are viewed calmly here by both the ignorant and intelligent public. This calmness, however, denotes not indifference to passing events, but a thorough disgust at the moral turpitude of the governing classes, and notably amongst them the Atobeg Azam and some of his Cabinet Ministers whose thirst for bribes is insatiable. The fall of the Atabeg Azam does not mean an improvement in the state of affairs, for his colleagues, possessing no greater virtues, remain in office; and there is no guarantee that the man who may be nominated instead to the Masnad of Vizarat will be a jot purer in character. On the other hand, one must not run away with the idea that the present malcontents at Teheran have any honesty of purpose in their agitation. Beyond securing for themselves and their patrons a continuance of lawless methods of securing position and spoil, they care nothing. It is, however, asserted that the partisans of the former Atobeg Azam (Ali Asghar Khan) among whom may be reckoned a few of the existing Ministers of State, are also responsible for the present undignified and unenviable condition of things.

This is the eve of the anniversary of the Shah's birthday. The usual preparations for illumination and display will naturally be carried out at all important places in the country; but in these shows no enthusiasm or real sympathy is evinced by the masses, who, since the establishment of the new Customs Tariff and the administration by the Belgians, are weaker in their sentiments of loyalty.

I hear Monsieur Constant, the sous-Director of the Custom House here, was despatched to a certain district inland a few days ago with a number of mules on a secret mission, which proved to be the confiscation of some goods alleged to have been smuggled. Whether or no the Customs authorities have any jurisdiction over the subjects of the Shah residing in remote regions is a question I am unable to answer; but I, as a well wisher of Persia and a friend of the personnel of the Belgian Administration, cannot refrain from cautioning the Customs officials against carrying their prerogatives, whether real or merely assumed, to extremes. There is deep discontent in the heart of every Persian against the administration of Customs by foreigners, and an imprudent act by the Belgians will one day lead to most unpleasant consequences and tend to bring about an agitation similar to the present one, not at Teheran, but nearer the Gulf littorals, for the dismissal of Monsieur Naus and his fellow-countrymen.

There is great scarcity of coin just now at Bushire and Shiraz, and a good many of the wealthy merchants are consequently unable to meet the daily demand for cash. The Imperial Bank of Persia does not move a finger to improve the situation. It, on the contrary, declines to buy local drafts on Bombay and London and thereby relieve the tightness, which is sorely felt by all. It is difficult to say how and when a change for the better will present itself.

It is reported that the well-known and wealthy Russian firm of Messrs. Zenzenoff Freres is contemplating closing its business here on account of the losses and disappointments which the firm has experienced. The fact of Messrs. Zenzenoff Freres being a bounty-fed house, and yet anxious to turn its back on Persia, will no doubt make it obvious to thoughtful and observing English merchants that Persia is not the land of promise for the development of their trade or the filling of their pockets.

A good many English steamers have arrived and are expected to arrive shortly at Bussorah for the carriage of dates to Europe and America. The Hamburg-America steamer, too, will no doubt have its share, but the present rates of freight are so low that there is no money to be made out of it.

His Excellency the Dorya Beg is still absent on his tour of inspection, but as the Atobeg Azam was his patron, he will no doubt be anxious to retrace his steps to Bushire—to look round.

VOLUNTEERING IN MYSORE.

Distribution of Prizes.

SMART CORPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 12.

The distribution of prizes won in the recent annual rifle meeting of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, yesterday evening at the Bowring Institute, proved a very interesting function. The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, the British Resident and Honorary Colonel of the Corps presided, Mrs. Fraser giving away the prizes to the successful competitors. The hall was filled with practically the whole of the regiment and their friends and relations. Mr. Fraser delivered a lengthy and interesting speech referring to the high state of efficiency of the Corps in drill and attendance as well as shooting, and remarking, on the authority of the Military Inspecting Officers, that the state of the Corps leaves very little for criticism. On the contrary, he said much work had been done in the past year on which legitimate congratulations may be offered. The speaker said he considered it a great honor be the Honorary Colonel of a Corps which was officered by such an energetic and capable body of commissioned officers. Referring to the recent rifle meeting he said that the shooting, in spite of very windy weather, had been excellent, the number of competitors had largely increased and he was especially delighted at the enthusiasm displayed by the cadet competitors, the strength of their numbers and also at their excellent shooting. He especially congratulate Cyclist C. Moorehouse, the winner of the championship Cup with 340 points beating the second champion Corporal Searle of E Company by 12 points. Also Cadet Lieutenant Pereira who for the third time in succession has won the cadet championship, this year beating the second champion, Cadet Captain Schaefer by 28 points. He also congratulated the team of "G" Company of Cyclists on winning the Majority Adult Team Competitions, also the St. Joseph's College Company, carrying away all Cadet Team Competitions. He referred to the excellent qualities of the Commandant Colonel Moore, and the great popularity of Captain Perrin, the Adjutant who, he regretted, was shortly to take leave of the Corps.

A short concert and an excellent athletic display by the Cadets of the St. Joseph's College Company concluded are interesting function.

THE DEWAN OF COCHIN.

Probable Extension of Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 11.

The term of office of Mr. Pattabhirama Rao, Dewan of Cochin, will expire in December next.

It is understood that the intention of the Durbar is to apply to the Madras Government for an extension of his service for one year, with a view of retaining him at the head of the Administration until the completion of the Settlement Scheme.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

The total earnings of the Indian Railways for the period from 1st April to 28th July last amounted to 1,422 1/2 lakhs, which was 38 lakhs better than for the same period of last year.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Durbar to be Held at Agra.

THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

Reuter's Telegram regarding the Motor Car for the Amir's Durbar at Rawalpindi does not imply any change in the proposed arrangements,

Should the Amir visit India, the meeting with the Viceroy and the Durbar will take place at Agra, though the Amir may visit Rawalpindi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 11.

The Civil and Military Gazette writes:—Yesterday's Reuter's Telegram about the Viceroy's motor-car may be a useful advertisement for a particular Motor Company, but it is wholly inaccurate in detail and significance. Lord Minto's new car is intended for his own personal use in Calcutta, and has nothing to do with the Amir or any Durbar at Rawalpindi. There is no intention of holding any Durbar at that station. A formal announcement of the Amir's wish to visit India has not yet been received, but His Highness has started preparations for a journey; and it is expected that he will meet the Viceroy at Agra about the 29th of November. When a definite date has been settled, it will be possible to arrange the programme of the Viceroy's Autumn Tour, which, as aleady stated, will probably embrace visits to Kashmir, Quetta, and the Baluchistan Frontier and Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

It is confidently stated that the Durbar in honour of the Amir's visit to India will be held at Agra.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN MYSORE.

Traps instead of Poison.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 11.

The Mysore Government passed an important order to-day regarding the scheme suggested for the destruction of rats in Bangalore City as a preventative against the plague. They do not approve the scheme of destroying rats by means of *poisoned baits*, since such a method is unpopular and does not obtain the co-operation of the people. Besides which, the indiscriminate use of poisoned bread as baits is liable to be productive of danger to the life of the citizens. The Government, therefore, direct that the method which had been for some time employed in the Mysore City of *trapping* rats should be introduced at all places, and have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 to purchase traps, and directing that the plague disinfecting staff be employed in connection with the scheme; that ten per cent. of the dead-rats found be sent for bacteriological examination, and fortnightly reports submitted to Government regarding the progress of the scheme.

To those especially anxious to use poison, the Government order that poisoned baits may be issued, but that care should be taken that only those capable of using such baits be given the poison.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Judicial Changes and Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. P. Wallis, Advocate General, is appointed to act as Judge of the High Court of Madras during His Majesty's pleasure.

Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar acts as Advocate General.

Mr. M. O. Parthasarthy Iyengar's appointment as District and Sessions Judge of Godavery and of Mr. T. M. Rangachari at Guntur are announced officially.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Award of Prizes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

The following is the Prize List:—

FOR WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

The Viceroy's Prize.—Not awarded.
Lady Rivaz Prize.—Miss Chester.
The Commander-in-Chief's Prizes.—Not awarded.
Sir Lewis Tupper's Prize.—Mrs. Beadon.
Mr. Erle Richard's Prize.—Major E. Molyneux.
Mr. Baker's Prize.—Mrs. L. K. Williamson.
Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co.'s Prize.—Contessa della Cerda.
General Martin's Prize.—Not awarded.
Messrs. Cotton and Morris' Prize.—Not awarded.
The Society's Prize of Rs. 50.—Mr. J.P. Gangooly.
The Society's Prize of Rs. 40.—Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee Sheriff.
Hussain Bustosh and Co's Prize.—Mr. S. K. Hesh.

FOR WORKS IN WATER COLOURS.

The Society's Prize of Rs. 150 for the best picture.—Colonel G. Straham.
The Society's Prizes of Rs. 100 for the Second Picture.—Mrs. Grace Norie.
General Sir B. Duff's Prize.—Mr. W. Poole.
General Sclater's Prize.—Mrs. O'Hara.
Mr. A. M. Ker's Prize.—Mr. G. A. Anderson.
Sir A. Arundel's Prize.—Mrs. L. K. Williamson.
The Society's Prize of Rs. 75.—Major M. Douglas.

FOR WORKS IN OILS.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Prize for the best picture.—Mrs. L. K. Williamson.
The Society's Prize of Rs. 100.—Mr. J. P. Gangoody.
The Society's Prize of Rs. 75.—Mrs. Ogilvie.
Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s Prize.—Mrs. H. Arnott.

FOR MONOCHROMES OR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson's Prize for the best picture.—Mr. K. R. Kirtikar.
Lady Minto's Prize.—Mrs. Eardley Wilmot.
General C. H. Scott's Prize.—Sergeant G. Wilson.
Messrs. Ranken and Co.'s Prize.—Mr. C. Anninos.

FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.

General C. H. Scott's Prize—(*a*) Rs. 25. Miss Marjorie Le Maistre. (*b*)—Rs. 15. Babu Saheb of Sawantwadi. (*c*) Rs. 10, Master Ernest Solomon.

The Viceroy pays a private visit to the Show to-day. A marked feature this year is the manner in which each Artist's pictures are grouped together, and the arrangements of Major Douglas, the Honorary Secretary, are altogether excellent. Silver Medals are awarded for exhibits to Mrs. Furnivall, Mrs. Cock, Miss French, and the Hon'ble Mrs. Spence. The highly commended Exhibitors are—Mr. Parker, Colonel G. Strahan, Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. Poole, Major Molyneux, Mrs. Harnett, Mr. C. Nickels.

The Commended are—Mesdames Beadon, Waterfield, Cameron, Seton, Hart, Cunliffe-Owen, Murphy, Young, Delaforce, and Lady Violet Crawley, Misses Bryan, Hawks, Harris, Kelly, Fabre-Tonnerre, Martin, Baboneau, Morton, and Hume; Captain Gibb, Mr. Poole, Major Douglas, Lieutenant-Colonels Colomb and Hobday, Major Burlton, and Mr. Anderson.

LATER.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto, attended by Captain Rivers Bulkeley, inspected the pictures at the Fine Arts Exhibition this afternoon.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 12.

A well known European, named Eaton, belonging to Calcutta, at present staying in Rangoon, is the accused in a case of alleged cheating which is shortly to be heard at Mandalay. A leading local Advocate has been engaged for the defence. It is stated that the sum of Rs. 17,000 is involved and that the accused has a complete answer to the charge.

INDIA'S RAILWAY TROUBLES.

THE SIMLA-KALKA LINE.

Results of Recent Severe Weather.

FURTHER LANDSLIPS.

THROUGH-RUNNING ON KALKA LINE DELAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 11.

Further falls of rain have delayed the reopening of the Simla-Kalka Line, by bringing down more landslips. The weather has not been so persistently wet for the last three days, and with a couple of days' fair weather the line could be re-opened throughout.

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

Owing to continued bad weather and consequent frequent slips on the line it is feared that it will not be possible to carry passengers on the Kalka-Simla Railway till the weather improves. No serious damage has, however, taken place, and passenger services can be resumed with little delay once the heavy rain ceases.

A regular service of transport carts has been arranged for the conveyance of luggage and parcels between Kalka, Dharmpore, Kandaghat and Simla. The ordinary time taken is four days between Kalka and Simla. A fast service taking only two days is also now running. The amount carried by this service is at present 10 maunds only and the service is being utilised for the despatch of perishables. On and from the 13th instant, from Kalka, and from the 15th instant from Simla, this fast service will be increased to 40 maunds daily, and all parcels and luggage will be sent by it as far as possible.

Goods are being conveyed to the extent of about 800 maunds daily by transport and country cart.

Thorough booking of goods to the Kalka-Simla Railway has for the present been stopped to enable the accumulation on hand to be dealt with; but it is hoped to reopen through booking of the higher classes of goods, such as stores, wines, luggage, etc., in a few days.

IMPENDING LANDSLIPS ON THE GILGIT ROAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 11.

A Kashmir correspondent says that alarming rumours are current of a serious landslip impending on the Gilgit Road at Doyan, and that when it does occur it must have disastrous results, besides completely severing the connection between Gilgit and the outer world. It is feared that the Valley of the Astor River will become blocked. This will cause terrible and far-reaching floods, when the dam breaks, all down the Astor and the Indus valleys. Mr. Mitchell, who is in charge of the Gilgit Road, reports that many bridges have been washed away or weakened by the recent floods caused by the too rapid melting of snow.

THE E. I. RAILWAY STRIKES.

Company's Attitude Still Unchanged.

LADY TICKET-COLLECTORS ENTERTAINED.

FISH-PLATES AND CHAINS ON LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALUTTA, AUGUST 12.

The East Indian Railway Company is maintaining an uncompromising attitude towards the strikers. As many as about 270 of whom have been dismissed up to the present. Arrangements are being made to settle up with these men, those discharged only receiving the benefit of the Provident Fund Rules. As many as twelve men lent by other Railways have been, at their request and with the concurrence of their former employers, permanently appointed to positions on the E. I. Railway. Eurasian ticket-collectors and some Lady Ticket Collectors have entirely replaced the former hands at Howrah and Lilooah. Such strikers as have submitted satisfactory explanations for their absence from work have been permitted to resume duty, and several have already availed themselves of this permission. A few strikers have, it is stated, resumed duty on the line on terms previously offered by the Company; but none has yet rejoined at Howrah on these conditions. Out of 45 men who came from Allahabad, two have gone back owing to illness. The rest are still working at Howrah and elsewhere on the line.

On Tuesday evening last, at about 7 o'clock, No. 37 up-train met with an obstruction between Bandel and Hughli. The train was moving slowly and was within half a mile from the Hughli Station. An examination showed that an iron chain and a fish-plate had been placed on the lines and that the train had run over the obstruction. The station-master of Bandel at once brought the matter to the notice of the police, who have as yet obtained no clue to the affair. The Assistant Inspector-General is supervising the enquiry.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Troubles Brewing.

NATIVE STAFF DISCONTENTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

It looks as if there will be trouble on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway given by the Bengalee Staff. A petition has been submitted to the Agent by the Indian Staff setting forth various grievances. Their first complaint is that the scale of pay is too low lower in fact than that allowed to similar establishments in other Railways; that the leave rules are also very stringent and privilege leave is seldom granted, that the hours of work are too long for an average Indian constitution, with the result that the sick list is always heavy; that the accommodation provided them, is neither sufficient nor sanitary; that only 3rd class passes are allowed to clerks, so that they have to sit on the same bench with sweepers and that departmental punishments are inflicted without any hearing whatsoever the defendant has to say.

HEAVY RAIN IN MYSORE.

Railway Line Breached.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 12.

The recent heavy rain in Mysore caused a heavy washaway on the Mysore-Bangalore branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway between Closepet and Channapatnam on the night of the 10th instant. About 100 yards of the track was washed away, but was discovered by the line watchman in time for him to signal danger to the train from Bangalore City to Mysore averting, thereby, a possible serious accident. The Dewan of Mysore was travelling by the train and, I understood, suitable recognition is being taken of the watchman's praiseworthy conduct.

FLOODS IN COOCH BEHAR.

Destruction of Crops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

Floods in the Cooch Behar have destroyed standing crops to a considerable extent.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE PAY.

Change in the Civil Service Regulations.

ACTING ALLOWANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

The following Resolution has appeared in the *Gazette of India*:—

The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of abolishing or modifying the Rule contained in Article 99 of the Civil Service Regulations, which lays down that, subject to certain provisos, acting allowance is to be given to an officer acting in a higher appointment or grade, in consequence of the absence of another officer on privilege leave, for the first thirty days of such acting appointment, unless the acting officer is transferred from another station, in which case he may draw three-fourths of the acting allowance otherwise admissible.

The rule has been in operation for twenty-five years, having been made in 1881, at the instance of the Secretary of State for India, primarily as a measure of economy, though it was also anticipated that its effect would be of benefit as tending to prevent the withdrawal, for short periods, of many Officers from the duties of their substantive appointments.

The Government of India have long been aware that the Rule is regarded by officers generally as both illogical and illiberal, and they think it probable that the economies which it has effected are incommensurate with the irritation which its application has aroused. Up to the present time, they have not felt able to ask the Secretary of State to reconsider a decision of such authority and long-standing, but it appears to them that the important changes in the Leave Rules, introduced in January, 1901, has altered the position sufficiently to justify a re-consideration of the matter. The theory underlying the decision of 1881 was, that privilege leave is intended to be an annual holiday, and that, as is the practice in England, the duties of an officer absent for a few weeks should be carried on by an officer on the spot, without extra expense to the State. Now that the Regulations permit the combination of privilege leave with other kinds of leave, privilege leave is much less frequently taken by itself for short periods, and the acting appointments, made in consequence of an officer going on combined leave, last for periods of from six months to two years.

The Rules as they stand present the anomaly that, when an officer takes combined leave for any period from six months to two years, his *locum tenens* draws no acting allowance for the first thirty days, although his duties, being new to him, are for the first month usually more arduous than in the later period for which he receives an allowance.

Another illustration of the anomalous manner in which the Rule operates is to be found in the case of an officer acting for another deputed on special duty, who, on the completion of this special work, proceeds on privilege leave combined with other leave. In this instance, the acting officer is, with no interruption or change of duties, deprived of the acting allowance which he was drawing before the commencement of the privilege leave, and which he draws again after the first thirty days of the leave.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to announce that the Secretary of State, to whom the matter was represented, has now sanctioned the abolition of the Rule in Article 99 of the Civil Service Regulations. His Excellency further directs that while the total abolition of the Rule will have effect from the 15th of July, 1906, the date on which the Secretary of State's last Despatch on the subject was received—the restriction hitherto imposed by Article 99 should be inapplicable—

(1) In the case of ministerial officers.

(2) In the case of non-ministerial officers who were promoted in privilege leave vacancies to act in appointments which entailed increased work or responsibility, that is to say, officers who were promoted to act in a class as distinguished from a grade within a class. As, for instance, a Deputy Commissioner, acting as a Commissioner, or an Assistant District Superintendent of Police acting as a District Superintendent of Police.

(3) In the case of officers transferred, in consequence of Privilege leave vacancies, to act in another station, with effect from the 19th February, 1906—the date on which a former Despatch sanctioning these concessions was received.

The necessary amendments in the Civil Service Regulations will be made by the Finance Department.

THE PRESERVATION OF GAME.

Amendment of Rules in the United Provinces.

NEW CLAUSE INTRODUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 11.

Only some eighteen months ago, rules were framed to regulate shooting in the reserved forests of the United Provinces. These Rules were found complicated and in some cases even ambiguous, and complaints as to their working became general. It was therefore determined this year to revise them, and a Committee was appointed for the purpose of advising on the subject. The rules now promulgated are based on the recommendations of that Committee. They differ from their predecessors in an important respect, that now, for the first time, they have clearly recognised that Rules are required for the preservation of game. All previous rules had for their ostensible object only the protection of forests from fire, and on that account certain restrictions, such as prohibition to shoot on foot, were introduced, which have no justification at the present time. The prohibition above mentioned has now been abolished, and the confusing distinction between closed and open forests has been cleared away and measures for the protection of game have been directly provided for, suc has the institution of sanctuaries, where the necessity is shown, and the enforcement of fifteen days' rest between the shooting parties. As to the necessity of the latter, there are considerable differences of opinion. The point really depends on the size of the shooting areas into which the forests are divided. Provision has also been made for limiting the number of heads which may be shot by any party and in any shooting area. In these respects the rules are a considerable improvement on those hitherto in force.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA AUGUST 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Maulvi Abdul Latif, Inspector of Schools, in Eastern Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the enrolled List:—Mr. T. K. Rajagopalan to Class 6., Mr. M. Bhattacharyya to Class 1, Mr. F. D. Gordon to Class 3, and Mr. O. A. Travers to Class 4.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Colonel Ramsden is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Heslop, of the New Beerbhum Coal Company, is appointed a Member of the Board of Examiners under the Indian Mines Act.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N., Director, R. I. M., is appointed Honorary A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a railway on five feet six inch gauge from Sherkot Road to Chichoki Station, on the North-West Railway—a length of about 131 miles.

RAIDING OF GAMBLING DENS IN RANGOON.

Several Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON AUGUST 12.

Inspector Austin accompanied by nine Native Constables raided house No. 45 in Tsetke Maung Tawlay street. The house was entered simultaneously by the front and the back doors, and Inspector Austin found his way barred by a staircase trap door in front being down and padlocked; but the men who entered by the back door opened this. The police found about 25 Coringhis inside gambling with cards, dice and cowries as well as cock-fighting. But a number of the gamblers jumped from the first storey window on to the corrugated iron shade which projects over the basement windows and got away. Four men were arrested after jumping from the window and eight in the house. A sum of money was seized, besides implements of gambling.

At the same moment No. 29 in 30th Street situated at the back of No. 45 in Tsetke Maung Tawlay Street, the two buildings being separated by a back drainage space, was rushed into by Sub-Inspector Maung Po Tan and nine policemen. The men were gambling on the third floor and, on hearing the police running upstairs, several of the gamblers who were all Pathans leaped out of a window into the back drainage space, only six men being arrested out of twenty. The drop from the top storey must have been about 60 feet. It is a marvel that none of the men were killed or broke their limbs. In this house one Akbar Ali Khan was arrested. Cards and dice were seized.

VALEDICTORY BRIGADE ORDER.

General Nixon's Parting Words to His Garrison.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 11.

The following valedictory order appears in the Brigade Orders for to-day, issued by General Nixon, who has just vacated his appointment as General officer Commanding for that of Inspector-General of Cavalry:

After continued command for 3 1-4 years Major-General J. Eccles Nixon, with regret relinquishes his command of the Bangalore Brigade. The standard of discipline and the feeling of comradeship, the willing spirit of hard work and devotion to duty have been exemplary. The General Officer Commanding is greatly indebted to Commanding and Staff Officers for the support and assistance which they have invariably afforded him, and he offers them his warmest thanks. In saying Good-bye to the Garrison, which he is proud to have commanded, General Nixon feels he is handing it over to his successor in a state of high efficiency, and he wishes one and all success in the future."

ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

General Nixon, who has recently been appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry, reached Simla from Bangalore on Thursday last.

THE MOPLAH RIFLES.

Immediate Recruiting in Abeyance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 12.

As stated briefly last week the Military authorities have not recommended the mustering out and re-constitution of the 77th and 78th Moplah Rifles. That class of men are still on trial in respect of their suitability for general Army Service and until the test is considered sufficient and a decision has been reached it is not intended to recruit more men for the two existing battalions. Furthermore the Regulations are being so far relaxed as to permit men under three years' service to claim a discharge if they wish to do so. The object of this relaxation is to let any unwilling or discontented men go; and also to get some indication of the popularity or otherwise of the Military Service among Moplahs, who have no actual experience of it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barrow and Major Generals Richardson and Clements are each granted extensions of their Commands by one year.

Captain Walshe, R. F. A., is posted to the 79th Battery, R. F. A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Cleeve, R. F. A., is posted to the 42nd Brigade, R. F. A.

Lieutenant F. G. Brown, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is posted to the Western Command for appointment the Indian Army.

Colonel Fitzgerald, Assistant Adjutant-General Poona Division, is granted 60 days' privilege leave. Major Vallaney, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, will officiate.

On the departure of Major-General Sir E. Lock Elliot, on privilege leave Brigadier General Barker will command the Lucknow Division.

JABALPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JABULPUR, AUGUST 11.

Up to date we have had more rain than we have had during the corresponding period for some years past, but when we have a break it is uncomfortable inasmuch as it becomes muggy and stifling. At present we are having occasional light showers and the mornings are delightful with a fine breeze blowing up to 9 or 10 o'clock, when it again becomes unsuitable weather for collars and cuffs. Let us be thankful for what we have.

The Commissioner, Mr. Fox Strangways, has issued a paper asking for help towards the Christ Church Schools in this Station

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

Mass Meeting at Dacca.

PRAYING FOR CONTINUITY OF SIR B. FULLER'S POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12

A grand mass meeting of Mahomedans was held at Chowk Bazar in Dacca yesterday evening at 5 p.m. and great sensation prevailed, and there were more than 10,000 persons present. Moulvi Abul Khairat, an influential local Zemindar was in the Chair. The following resolution was proposed in an eloquent and well-informed speech by Moulvi Abdul Huq Saheb and seconded by Mr. Kabir, Barrister-at-law and supported by Hakim Habibur Rahman :—

"That the Mahomedans of Dacca express their profound sorrow at the sudden resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who had done so much to ameliorate the condition of the Mussulman community; that they regret that Government should have accepted the resignation of such a strong, just and sympathetic administrator, and pray that Government may be pleased to continue the same policy with regard to the Community as pursued by the Government of Sir Bampfylde Fuller."

NATIVE PRESS OPINIONS.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—We should have felt considerable sympathy with Sir Bampfylde Fuller if he had been driven to resign by the needless interference of his superiors with his authority. The reason assigned for his resignation is not that others interfered with his discretion, but that he would insist upon controlling the discretion of independent and superior authorities. The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal has no control over the Calcutta University. Neither the Viceroy, as its Chancellor, nor the Government to which it is subject, could be expected to disaffiliate any institution at the dictation of Sir Bampfylde. The law had given to his Government certain powers to deal with mischievous schoolboys and refractory schoolmasters, and he was bound to carry on the administration with the powers vested in him. If he found those powers inadequate, it was well he made room for others who would think otherwise. He could not be made the monarch of all he surveyed, to whose will Universities, Viceroys and every one must bend. It is possible that the reason publicly assigned for his resignation was not his sole grievance, but we have none other before us, on whose validity we might offer any opinion. Judging from Mr. Morley's replies to interpellations, we have no hesitation in saying that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy did their utmost to maintain his prestige and to make it appear to the world that no pressure was put upon him to revoke any part of his policy. We were told that in the withdrawal of the prohibition of processions and the reinstatement of schoolboys, it was the Lieutenant-Governor himself who thought it fit to modify his original action. If the Secretary of State or the Viceroy did their utmost to maintain his prestige and to make it appear to the world that no pressure was put upon him to revoke any part of his policy. We were told that in the withdrawal of the prohibition of processions and the reinstatement of schoolboys, it was the Lieutenant-Governor himself who thought it fit to modify his original action. If the Secretary of State and the Viceroy had been guilty of any blustering interference, we might have said that the unfortunate man on the spot was sacrificed to placate the spirit of clamour and agitation, just as primitive sailors are said to have offered one of the crew to the Demon of Storms in foul weather. What the public knows does not justify any such theory.

The *Rast Goftar* writes; The resignation of Sir B. Fuller has taken no one unawares. The air was charged with rumours of his alleged intention to resign for more than a month and we were prepared for the inevitable. We only wonder that it was not tendered sooner than it was announced. The recent trend of events was culminating to a point which made a further retention of the post incompatible with the requirements of decorum and the best traditions of office. To the want of popular confidence in his administration was unfortunately added lack of sympathy from higher quarters. His Excellency has therefore, done a wise thing by deciding to adopt the only dignified course that was left open to him. The circumstances of his resignation, however, excite our sympathy, and we cannot help commiserating the fate of a dignitary who stuck to his responsible post with exceptional fortitude and decision of purpose, but who has been given over just because he discharged his onerous duties with conscientiousness and zeal. We doubt the wisdom of the course which goaded him, in a way, to throw off the portfolio of office with disgust, and think no one had a better right than Sir Bampfylde to expect a more sane and judicious recognition in higher quarters for services rendered at great self-sacrifice at a critical period of history. His appointment as the Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam was synchronous with a time when discontent and lawlessness were rife, and it wanted the combination of unusual energy and strength of character in he head of the Government, to restore order and peace till the Province had settled down, and reconciled itself to the administrative changes which were forced upon it against the popular will.

The *Gujerati* states :—Sir B. Fuller has done well to give up a post which he was ill fitted to occupy by reason of his temperament, training and limited administrative experience. Next to the partition of Bengal, his appointment as head of the province was the greatest blunder that was committed by Lord Curzon. An administrator whose sense of proportion did not enable him to understand the erratic doings of school boys in their proper light was just the man to issue those extraordinary circulars and adopt those high-handed measures which exasperated not only the Bengalees but the rest of the Indian public. He put into requisition all the executive and judicial resources available to him. But he failed all along the line, as he richly deserved to do. A far-seeing and statesman-like ruler would have pursued different methods from those which commended themselves to him. It was he who was responsible for the resurrection of Shaista Khan's name and traditions, One of the objects of the partition, though not openly avowed, was, it is said, to bring into existence elements of discord between the Hindus and Mahomedans and Sir B. Fuller's attitude was eminently calculated to embitter the relations between the two communities. We wish he had resigned office earlier and thus avoided occurrences which have enhanced neither his reputation nor the prestige and popularity of British rule in this country.

MR JOHN LONG is about to publish a new novel by Violet Tweedale, entitled the "Portals of Love," in which is developed on of the strongest plots in modern literature, and the ending of which is one not likely to be guessed by the reader untill the final chapters are reached. A love thread is delicately woven throughout the entire work, and the word painting, whith is exceptionally fine, is fitted to the strong individualities of the principal characters. "The Portals of Love" demonstartes the possibilities of Sin being wiped out and final justice reinstated by the divine attribute of love.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

Mr. A. E. JONES.

W. S. RICE, Rupture Specialist (Dept. L 85), 8/9, Stonecutter Street, London, England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE FALL IN WOOL.

Cotton Yarn Facts from Britain and Japan.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LONDON GOLD RESERVE.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Most of the London brokers in their circulars express surprise at the fall which took place in the value of nearly all classes of wool at the recent London auctions. We do not think the explanation of this fall is far to seek. Wool was, and is, on a very high level of values, and users have found great difficulty in making a profit on goods manufactured out of wool bought during the May auctions. In addition, coming events are casting their shadows before. In two years Australasia has increased its exports of wool by more than 500,000 bales, and if Australia adds another 300,000 bales during the coming season and the New Zealand shipments remain stationary, there will have been a total increase from Australasia in the short space of three years of more than 800,000 bales. Moreover, the new season bids fair to be a fortnight or three weeks earlier than usual, and owners will make every effort to market their clips before any serious fall in value takes place. In the meantime holders at Bradford for the most part refuse to accept lower prices for tops, and up to the present the decline in all classes from the highest point does not average more than 1½d. per pound. At Antwerp, on the contrary, the speculative market for tops is extremely weak, and during last week prices fell from 20c. to 32½c. per kilo under heavy bear pressure.

The recent insensibility of the New York stock market to favourable crop reports, increased dividends, and improved monetary conditions is discussed by Mr. Henry Clews in his weekly letter dated July 14. "Apparently," he says, "there is an outpouring of stocks from somewhere, and the question is, From where? It would be equally interesting to know where these securities are going. One theory is that large interests with exceptional facilities for information foresee a business reaction in spite of the present activity, and are anticipating its effects. The more probable theory, however, is, our leading banking interests recognise, that high rates for money mean lower prices for stocks, and that, coupled with the large increase in new issues of various sorts, a readjustment between money rates and Stock Exchange values is now in progress. This readjustment has been going on for fully six months and the market situation greatly relieved and improved thereby. Speculative accounts are being extensively liquidated. The bond market is still overloaded with unsaleable issues, and new supplies are still forthcoming. In short, there is no sign yet of any abatement of the demands upon the money market. Many new enterprises are under way which will make further demands upon our monetary resources; hence the firm rates for time money." The Panama bond issue will soon be making its influence felt in the stock market, and the forthcoming New York City bond issue will be watched with considerable interest.

From the returns of the foreign trade of Japan recently published at Tokio we take the following record of the imports of cotton yarn from the United Kingdom during the last six years, and in a parallel column we give the British Board of Trade record of our yarn exports to Japan during the same period. The British and Japanese statistics are both reduced, for convenience in comparison, to bales of 400lb :—

Bales of 400lb.

Year	Imports to Japan from U.K.	Exports from U.K. to Japan.
1900	29,983	28,197
1901	19,858	18,714
1902	8,937	5,915
1903	3,400	3,515
1904	1,665	1,702
1905	7,181	10,177

The discrepancies may be due in part to a different method of enumerating consignments shipped by way of Hong Kong or some other intermediate port, but it is curious that in the earlier years the Japanese figures are the larger and in the later years the British. For the three years prior to 1900 the yarn exports from the United Kingdom to Japan were :—1897,57,856 bales; 1898, 42,890 bales; and 1899,31, 309 bales. The downward tendency was therefore rapid and continuous until 1904, but the sudden upward movement in 1905 has been continued this year, for in the six months ended June 30 we exported the equivalent of 11,503 bales of yarn to Japan, or more than in the whole of 1905.

The statistics of the annual imports of raw cotton into Japan since 1897 show remarkable fluctuations, with a curious and well marked tendency to a sudden large increase every third year, followed by an equally sudden and note-worthy collapse. The years of large importation viz. 1899, 1902, and 1905, do not appear to coincide with a more abundant supply from any one of the various fields from which Japan obtains her cotton. In the following table the imports are expressed in uniform bales of 400lbs., after deducting 6 per cent. for waste, etc. :—

Years.	China.	Egypt.	U.S.A.	India.	Total.
1897.....	153,916	...	108,960	423,125	636,001
1898.....	92,619	3,785	241,321	443,597	781,322
1899.....	78,796	10,816	266,526	698,504	1,054,642
1900.....	171,951	14,065	348,688	237,247	771,951
1901.....	107,750	15,255	143,643	541,492	808,140
1902.....	266,231	21,413	229,297	575,480	1,092,421
1903.....	215,532	17,737	124,371	540,245	897,885
1904.....	357,758	16,760	84,062	339,192	797,772
1905.....	215,929	22,716	375,067	696,822	1,31,0534

The tendency, as we should expect in the case of a country in Japan's stage of industrial development, has been generally upward, but the increase during the eight years ended 1904 was on the whole surprisingly small, and it remains to be seen whether 1905 was an exceptional year like 1899 and 1902, or whether it marks the beginning of a great and permanent expansion of the industry.

One day all is well in the Stock Exchange: rumour which bedaubs great names is hushed, liquidation ceases, prices are steadied and even raised, difficulties are overcome. But the next day all is wrong again: the crisis is still to be faced, for liquidation has been resumed, causing a further fall in prices which involve fresh difficulties in their downward train. The practical course to steer is now as it was last week. If, surrounded by uncertainty, hope, and foreboding, the ordinary individual has money to invest, now is the time to invest it, for most securities are at remarkably low prices, only the fool expects to get in at the bottom. If, on the other hand, he has no money to invest, but thinks he can snatch a quick speculative profit by buying stocks for which he cannot afford to pay, he had better go for his holiday, taking advantage of the waning season. It is far wiser to be on the safe side and assume that something is wrong, as it must be when Consols, without apparent cause, are allowed to sink well below 87—giving the irrepressible wit of the Stock Exchange an opportunity to telegraph to the President of the Board of Trade to the effect that they were still rising and had now touched 86⅞—and when some jobbers refuse to make a price in what are generally regarded as easily negotiable securities. In spite of a day or two of recovery now and again, the fortnightly settlement which is just commencing in the Stock Exchange is contemplated with some concern, mainly because of the wreckage left from previous settlements. The practice, which has become exceedingly common of late, of assisting members who are involved to stave off their difficulties may be merciful, but it prolongs the agony for all concerned. It might be well if the Committee were to remind members of their duty, when they find that one of their number cannot meet his engagements, to report the fact immediately. A few failures might be painful, but, as a thunderstorm, they would clear the air.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 11.

According to the first forecast of the Cotton Crop it is estimated that about 15,00,000 acres, or more than ten per cent. above last year's area, in germination, has been good, and the prospects were excellent when the reports were sent in. But it is feared that the heavy rain since may cause injury to the crop if it be not followed by a spell of fine weather.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The Seasonal Rainfall Returns show that rainfall, from the beginning of May to date, has been normal over the greater part of India and Burma. It has been in excess in the Submontane Districts of the United Provinces to the West of the Central Provinces and the Madras Coast, and has been in defect in the South and Centre of the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 11.

The Seasonal Rainfall over the greater part of the Punjab is still in considerable defect. In several Districts more rain is urgently wanted.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

The Bombay Monsoon has again improved slightly. The rainfall has increased in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, and in the Southern half of the Peninsula. In the Northern half, however, it is still very weak. Under the influence of high pressure in the head of the Bay the rainfall in Assam has become heavier at the expense of that in Burma. Where rain has been reported from three stations in the interior and one on the Coast. The only heavy fall of three inches was in Bhamo. The cloud has diminished in Upper Burma and the skies are only lightly overcast, while the temperature everywhere is in excess. In North-east India the precipitation has been nearly general and varied from light to heavy, while in Orrissa it has been light and local. The chief amounts are: Dibrugarh and Sibsagar 1 1/2 inches; Tezpur, 4 inches; Dhubri 7, Cheerapoonjee 12; Shillong 1 1/2; Jalpaiguri 2; Darjeeling, Burdwan, Patna and Ranchi 1 1/2 inches. The temperature remains in defect except in South-west Bengal and Orissa Coast and the skies are generally heavily overcast. In the United Provinces and in the Punjab, excluding the South-western districts, nearly general and light to moderate rain has fallen, and in Gujarat and the South-eastern half of Rajputana light local rain while in the East Central India and the Central Provinces only a few light falls have occurred. Benares had 2 inches, Cawnpore 1 1/2; Dheradun 3 inches; Chakrata and Rawalpindi 2 inches, Nowgong 1½ inches; and Jhansi 3 inches. The skies remain moderately to heavily overcast in the United Provinces and in the central portions of the country in the North-west of India, except in the south of Punjab, and Upper Sind and the air has become damper in the Punjab. The temperature is in defect in United Provinces, and Punjab, excluding in the South-western Districts in East and Central India, and Gujarat, and normal or in excess in the Central Provinces and the remainder of North-west India. On the west Coast, in the interior and in Southern India, and there has been nearly general and light to moderate rain. Cuddapah reports 2 inches; Bangalore one Ootacamund, Trichinopoly one and a half and Kodaikanal one inch. Both the cloud and humidity has decreased in the East Coast and the skies are now only lightly overcast there, as well as on the North-west of Deccan but elsewhere in the Peninsula the skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The temperature has risen on the East Coast now and is normal or in excess almost everywhere. Nearly general rain is probable in the North-East of India, in the United Provinces, on the West Coast and local rain on the Burma Coast, in Orissa and the Punjab, except in the South-western Districts and in the interior of Southern India, and some rain in the interior of Burma, in the East and Central India in the Central Provinces and the Southern half of Rajutana and Gujarat.

The Mail Steamship has reported a moderate monsoon gale with high sea swell from 51 degrees East to 66 degrees, thence to its arrival at Bombay yesterday morning moderate to high Monsoon, with considerable sea swell and passing showers. The strength of the winds experienced was on the whole somewhat weaker than it has been recently.

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The trough of low pressure is still close to the Himalayas. The Bombay current continues to give rain chiefly in Behar, the United Provinces, the submontane Punjab, and East Central India, while the rainfall has diminished in Rajputana and Gujarat. In the Peninsula, precipitation has extended northward into the Deccan but has decreased in the interior of South India. There has been no appreciable change in the distribution of the rainfall due to the Bombay current.

In Burma there has been a light local precipitation, the largest amount being one inch at Bhamo. The cloud has increased and the skies are again moderately overcast. In North-East India and Orissa the rainfall has been nearly general and varied from light to heavy. Dibrugarh and Gauhati report one and a half inches, Dhubri five, Cherrapoonjee eight, Silchar, Chittagong and Bogra two, Darjeeling one and a half, Jalpaiguri three, Dinajpur four Purnea and Gaya two, and Darbhanga one and a half. The skies are still heavily overcast. In the United Provinces and East Central India nearly general light to moderate rain has fallen, but in the Central Provinces only one light fall is reported. Allahabad had one and a half inches, Bahraich and Lucknow two, Cawnpore three, Roorkee one and a half, and Chakrata two. The cloud has decreased slightly but the skies are still moderately to heavily overcast.

In North-West India there has been nearly light to general rain and in the East and Submontane Punjab, but in Rajputana and Gujarat the weather has been practically dry, only one light fall being reported from each area. The cloud has diminished at Punjab, the Frontier Province, and Kashmir. In the last two areas the skies are almost clear.

In the Peninsula the rainfall on the Konkan Coast, in the Nizam Dominions, has been nearly general but light. In Madras, Deccan and the Interior of South India a few light falls occurred, the largest amount being one inch and a half in Hyderabad. The cloud has diminished and the skies are only lightly to moderately overcast. Nearly general rain is probable in North-East India, the United Provinces, East Central India, and local rain in Burma, the East and Submontane Punjab, on the West Coast, and some rain is likely in the Central Provinces, the Peninsula, excluding the West Coast. The pressure during the past week rose at Mauritius and Zanzibar, but remained in considerable defect at the former station and was above normal at the latter. At the Seychelles the pressure is again normal. The winds are considerably weaker than usual at Mauritius and the Seychelles, and the direction at Zanzibar is South-West instead of South. The rainfall increased at the Seychelles, but is still in defect at Zanzibar and here no precipitation is occurred. The deviation from the normal direction of monsoon current at Zanzibar and the weakness of the wind at the Seychelles is possibly related with the scantiness of the rainfall due to the Bombay current.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba.	
	In Cts.		In. Cts		In. Cts		In. Cts	
Previously registered.....	36	17	34	33	37	75	33	10
Sunday 12th Aug. 1906.....	0	10	0	01	0	12	0	00
Total....	36	27	34	07	37	87	33	20
Total fall to 12th Aug. '05..	26	97	28	90	28	17	23	03
Total fall to 12th Aug. '04..	33	94	36	20	35	81	29	01

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 23	39 67	35 24	23 4

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed rather irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area.

Winds are south-easterly at Marmugao and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Rajkot, Veraval and Dwarka and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Bellary, Hyderabad, Deccan, Bijapur and Ajmer and 5° to 6° in defect at Delhi, Agra, Nagpur and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Sirsa and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Colud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in almost all districts.

Rain.—Thirty-three stations repert rain, the principal falls being 2·82" at Jhansi and between one and two inches at Colombo, Trichinopoly, Cuddapha Bangalore and Cawnpore.

Weather.—Conditions promise passing showers over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental cupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.,
Chemists, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious,

With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

THE BARODA CRUELTY CASE.

Accused Committed.

THE case reported the native papers in the case in which serious charges have been laid against one Narbadabai Gackwar, her clerk, Chhaberao, alias Anant Kesher, and her son, Abasaheb Gackwar, in connection with the death of Chandraprabha, wife of the last accused, came on for further hearing before Mr. Merwanji, First Class City Magistrate at Baroda on Friday last the evidence of another eye-witness to the alleged cruelty was recorded.

Maratha Pundlic Dharmaji, a neighbour of the accused, deposed to having seen the accused ill-treating the deceased. Witness said the cruelty commenced three or four months after the marriage. Besides the first two accused, one Putlabai, daughter of the first accused, also on various occasions had struck her. They used to keep Chandraprabha confined in a room, which they used to lock up from the outside. She was only taken out to do menial work. Once witness heard the deceased crying "Oh my arm is broken!" That was in the month of Fagan (March) last. She was forced to do menial work. If, while grinding corn, the deceased stopped to take rest the first accused and her daughter used to beat her. Chhaberao also took part in the assaults, which were made on the deceased while she was engaged in sweeping the floor or cleaning pots. They never gave her sufficient to eat. Witness had seen all these acts of ill-treatment through a window situated between the room in which the deceased was locked up and his (witness') room.

Muckund Pundlic said he used to go to the accused's house to play with the third accused. Witness also deposed to having seen the deceased kept in a locked room. He further stated he saw the accused striking her. They never gave her sufficient to eat. Her hand and foot were fractured by the frequent assaults. They used to beat her when she could not do houschold work. Witness heard the deceased asking for food, saying she was hungry, when the first two accused told her that she was to be starved to death. Whenever any menial work was to be done deceased was taken out of her room and forced to do the work. The first accused supervised the work, and if the deceased stopped a moment while doing the work she used to strike her. She was given food twice, once in the morning and once in the evening. The food consisted of a quarter of a *roti* and a little pulse and rice. Owing to insufficient food she gradually lost her constitution. Nobody from her mother's house was allowed to see the deceased.

Giras Assistant, Mr. Vinubhai Anantrai said the first occasion on which he saw the deceased was the day of her marriage, and, lastly, on the day of her death. On the last occasion she was brought to her uncle's house in a palanquin, and it appeared that her end was near. She could not speak and died about an hour and a half afterwards. Witness with others was called to see her body after her death. Witness in describing the marks of branding and other injuries on the body corroborated Mr. Damajirao, the uncle of the deceased. He added that the body was emaciated to such an extent that not a drop of blood and no flesh was left, and her bones were appearing through the skin.

Rao Bahadur Gunajirao Nimbalker, brother of the complainant, Mr. Damajirao Nimbalker, said the deceased was married in May 1904, when she was about sixteen. In 1903 the third accused went to Kashmir taking with him as his companion the secondace used. His Highness the Maharaja was displeased on learning this, and appointed witness to enquire into the relations of the second accused with the first accused and also as to how the first accused looked after the interests of the third, who was a minor. In his capacity as Settlement Commissioner witness made a report to his Highness, upon which witness was given instructions as to how the affairs of the accused were to be managed. Witness was instructed to look after the education of the third accused, and to remove Chaberao from the house if necessary. As Guardian of State minors witness thought the latter course advisable and reported accordingly. But the first accused did not allow this to be carried out. A second notice was served upon her to remove the man, but she took no notice of it. The deceased, about a fortnight after the marriage complained to witness that the second accused had intimacy with the first, and that he was all-in-all in the house, and that they all ill-treated her. About three months after the marriage, witness, in his capacity as Guardian of State minors went to accused's house to see how the third accused was progressing in his studies. He then took the opportunity of seeing the first accused and requesting her to treat the girl kindly. She then replied that that was a family affair and that witness had nothing to do with it. Witness asked to be permitted to take the girl away with him to his house for a day, but he was not allowed to do so. She said she would never send her to her mother's house and that she would continue to ill-treat her as long as she (accused) lived. Witness then left the place and narrated the matter to the lady-members of his family who wished to see the girl. They went to accused's house, but were refused admission. Subsequently witness learnt that Chandraprabha was being forced to sit up grinding corn the whole night; that she was often beaten and kept confined in a room in a starving condition. Witness' brother Damajirao was proceeding to take legal steps, but witness stopped him as he thought that that would prejudice the interests of the girl, who had to live the whole of her life in her husband's house, and creates a scandal in the town. Chandraprabha'a maternal grand-mother died in December, 1904. On her death bed she desired to see Chandraprabha, and four or five times she was sent for, but the accused would not allow her to come. The old woman died and Chandraprabha was not allowed to attend her funeral even. About twelve months after his marriage with the deceased, the third accused married another girl. The allegation is that this was done with the view of obtaining a dowry, the first and second accused having arranged to receive Rs. 5,000 from the girl's parents. This girl was also ill-treated, but, fortunately, witness came to learn of the circumstances of the affair from one Ramchandra Patil of Kolahpur and Mr. Vithalrao Gackwar, Police Naib Suba of Naosari. As the latter threatened to take steps, the girl was sent away to her parents.

The accused were committed for trial at the Sessions.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most interesting episode in the career of the recent bridegroom, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, was his maiden speech in the House of Commons and its sequel. It was delivered during a time of exceptional storm and stress, when Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule Bill was stirring party passions to their depths. Political relations between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were never more strained. Nevertheless when Mr. Austen Chamberlain rose, the venerable Prime Minister moved from the centre of the Treasury Bench to its end in order the better to hear him. Afterwards Mr. Gladstone paid the speech a most graceful compliment, and added that it "must have been dear and refreshing to a father's heart." Mr. Joseph Chamberlain bowed low, and was visibly affected.

NEW FELLOW OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The Master and Fellows of Christ's College have elected to the vacant Fellowship Dr. George Henry Falkiner Nuttall, University Lecturer in Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine. Dr. Nuttall, who has had a most distinguished career and is one of the most eminent of living bacteriologists, is an American, and was educated at the Johns Hopkins University, in the United States. He is a great authority on yellow fever and other tropical diseases, in the researches into which he has earned great distinction. He migrated to Cambridge, and was created M. A. *honoris causa* in 1900. This year he has been advanced to the degree of Sc.D. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Gottingen. At the same meeting Mr. Frank Darwin, late Fellow of the College, was elected Hon. Fellow. Mr. Darwin is son of Charles Darwin.

THE BISHOP OF ZULULAND.

Dr. Vyvyan, the Anglican Bishop of Zululand, whose outspoken denunciations have fluttered the hawks that inhabit the local dovecotes, belongs to an ancient Cornish family, being a son of the Rev. Sir Vyell Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, and younger brother to Colonel Bourchier Vyvyan, of the Buffs. He will be remembered by many London Churchmen as a former head of the Charterhouse Mission in Southwark. On his rare visits to England Bishop Vyvyan delights to officiate in poor working-class parishes, like St. Michael's Shoreditch, where his towering mitre, termed by them "a 'igh 'at," is regarded by the faithful laity with mingled awe and admiration.

"BAKERLOO" OR ANOTHER?

I see the word Bakerloo is established in Trafalgar-square (writes Canon Horsley), although it has long been inaccurate owing to the southern terminus being at Kennington-road (which has now been renamed Westminster Bridge-road Station). But in a few days the real terminus at the Elephant and Castle will be opened, and the South Londoners are much desiring the extension at the other end whereby at last it will not be a tedious matter to get to Paddington Station. When the line is thus completed, are we still to call it Bakerloo? Or shall we call it other nicknames, and name it Elepadd on Paddiphant, according to the end that most we use?

TEN MILLION BOTTLES OF WHISKY.

The great whisky fire at Dundee caused damage to the value of some £400,000. The *Dundee Courier* has been making some interesting calculations in connexion with the conflagration. Had the whisky that was consumed been placed in bottles, and the bottles laid end to end, they would have made a track of whisky sufficient to guide liners across the Atlantic from Queenstown to the nearly Liberty Statue—a distance of 2,744 miles—or to have made a track from Dundee to Moscow, and leave a few miles over. Anything from 1½ to 1¾ millions of gallons have been destroyed, but when regard is had to the fact that the spirits were over proof, and would consequently, have to be diluted to at least fifteen under proof before being sold for public consumption, the quantity that fell a prey to the flames would be represented by no less than twelve millions of bottles. What, one wonders, would have been Sir Wilfrid Lawson's comment!

AN AGE OF MEDIOCRITY.

Sir William B. Richmond, R. A., has declared that this is an age of mediocrity. "I am forced to the conclusion," he says in *Great Thoughts*, "that people do not want the higher efforts of thought or imagination in my department of life." It was not always thus: Take Homer, for example. I ask, Would Homer's poetry have lasted from nine centuries before Christ, and have exercised such an enormous influence on the human mind if it had not represented the very best? Or would Dante, or Shakespeare, or Milton, or some five or six other great ones that one could mention, have become immortal if they had not striven to reach the high-water mark of excellence? The fact of their immortality proves that they dealt with subjects which were not merely fashionable or passing, but which were everlastingly true. That things used to go more slowly we know, added Sir W. B. Richmond. "It took some 200 years for the Norman style of architecture to fade out into the Perpendicular. But now things change in a week. There is no stability nowadays."

MATERIALISM AND PHILANTHROPY.

The present condition of things Sir W. B. Richmond attributes to the fact that we have grown so materialistic that we are only able to describe some passing phase of the moment. Everything we produce is ephemeral: No doubt we moderns are philanthropic. There never was an age in which so much was given away. But everything seems to be regarded from a materialistic standpoint. . . . This is not a sensual age; it is a weak age. If anything, I should say the age is not sensual enough. It is not an age of strenuous fight, in which great crimes go along with great virtues like the times, say, of Fra Angelico, when the streets of Florence ran blood. But it is an age of mediocrity. The worst forms of crime committed nowadays are produced by the love of wealth, by the endeavour to become rich at all costs. It is a pushing age. People thrust one another aside. Everything is done for the immediate advantage of the ego. "Only the concerns of the moment are thought of, and therefore this is bound to be an age of mediocrity."

THE RETURN OF GREAT TIMES.

"Do you think we are never going to have great times again?" Sir W. B. Richmond was asked: Things may get worse, and then I think they will get better. I think, as I said in my letter to the Press the other day, that there is a natural lull in the procession of great men. Nature asks time to repair herself. After such a vigorous epoch as we have had after a century which has produced such men as Macaulay, Hallam, Mill, Gladstone, Disraeli, Wagner, Brahms, Keats, Shelley, Tennyson, Browning, Turner, Watts, Millais, Rossetti, Leighton and Burne, Jones, we are suffering from exhaustion. We are just lying fallow, and something will some day arouse us from our state of torpor. What that will be Sir W. B. Richmond could not say. "Anything big that will touch the sense of the nation. Only some magical touch, something affecting everybody, can recall us from an age of materialism to an age of idealism."

"STREET SOCIETY";

or

FROM A PERSONAL PARAGRAPHIST'S WINDOW.

["There is street music and there is street 'society'; it is necessary to coin the latter phrase to make clear a situation which is becoming more confused in England every day. Unfortunately the men and women who write personal paragraphs for the newspapers imagine that street 'society' which, as it were, performs under their windows, is the most important. "—"Marmaduke" in "Truth."]

When beltless earls
Drop damaged pearls
Of gossip on the kerb,
I mend them then
With polished pen,
And adjective and verb.

When viscounts stray
From o'er the way
To grace the area rails,
With grateful glow
I cling below
To their unvarnished tales.

When countesses
The side-walk bless,
And peeresses the street,
With airy chaff
Of paragraph
Their foibles I repeat.

I am not "smart,"
I play no part
In high society.
In windowed state
I watch and wait,
And pars come home to me.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CONQUEST OF LINEN.

THE up-to-date woman is attired in linen from head to foot—parasol, hat, coat, blouse, skirt, waistbelt, shoes, and even the handbag is made entirely of linen. The smartest of the linen parasols are severe in outline, with heavy hand embroidery which may be of the openwork kind or of any of the various stitches in high relief and very often both forms of embroidery are used in the same design, while the edges of the parasol are scalloped and worked in button-hole stitch. A parasol in biscuit-coloured linen, perfectly plain, save for a huge bun

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	88 3/8	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	105	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	=	— 1/8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 5/16	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	30 1/4	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	65 1-2	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·47 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·84 7/8	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	+ 1/8"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2	=	"
7 day market loans	2	=	+ 1-8"

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 4,90,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £100,000
Gold to do £90,000
Silver to Calcutta £30,000
Gold to do £3,000

SUGAR—German granulated of India double bags 11 9 Oct.-Dec. sellers

RUBBER—Para Rubber 5 1 3/4 sellers.

WHEAT—Red Karachi 28 7/8 S-O done dull

RAPESEED—Brown 47 1/2+ 1/2 A.-S. done firm.

LINSEED—steady Linseed Bold 43 — 1/4 A.-S. done

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 5/8

IN LIVERPOOL—			
Cotton Market closed			easier
East Indian			quiet
Manchester			easier
Total Sales			5,000
Spot			5·68—16
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export			900
Imports			1,000
Futures closed			easier
Aug.-Sept. 5·40 —3	Sept.-Oct. 5·33 —8		Oct.-Nov. 5·31 —7
Nov.-Dec. 5·31 —7	Dec.-Jan. 5·32 —6		Jan.-Feb. 5·33 —6
Feb.-Mar. 5·35 —6	Mar.-Apr. 5·37 —6		Apr.-May. 5·38 —6
Receipts at U. S. Ports			5,000
Do. last year			10,000
Exports to Great Britain			1,000
Do. do. Continent			13,000
IN NEW YORK—			
Spot			10·60
Futures, month of Dec.			9·72—6
Do. month of March			9·95—6

Declined owing to bulls pressure and bulls unloading and to disappointing attitude of Spinners.

IN NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot			10 5/16
Futures, month of Oct.			9·67
Do. month of Dec.			9·70
Tone at close			steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	25,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" Continent	21,000
Stock at U. S. ports	2,03,000
" Interior "	1,28,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	5 16 32
F. G. Broach	5 11/32
Good Broach	5 6 32
Fine Bhownagger	4 26 32
F. G. Bhownagger	4 22/32
Good Bhownagger	4 18 32
Fine Oomras	4 26 32
F. G. Oomras	4 22/32
Good Oomras	4 18 32
Good M. G. Oomras	4 18 32
Fine M. G. Oomras	4 26 32
Fine Bilatee	4 14 32
Good Bilatee	4 6 32
Fine Bengals	4 4 32
F. G. Bengals	3 31 32
Good Bengals	3 27 32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	4 26 32
Good Madras Western	4 20 32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly	4 20 32
Fair Cocomdas	4 13 32
Good Khandeish	4 12 32
F. G. Khandeish	4 14/32

The following statement comprises the Shipment of Goods for the month of July 1906 :—

	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.
COTTON PIECE Goods—					
Bleached and White	16600000	mutilated	2200000	1090000	5700000*
Unbleached & Grey	91300000	do	9760000	15000000	2000000*
Dyed and Colored	7900000	1300000	1000000	4900000	2300000*
Printed	6500000	23·0000	1000000	8400000	4900000*
TWIST AND YARNS—					
Dyed and bleached	410000	280000	420000	260000	800000†
Unbleached & Grey	mutilated * yards.	10000	490000 † lbs.	520000	10000†

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 75,200
Gold Coin Rs. 97,500.
Silver bullion Rs. 77,52,800
Per s. s. Oriental from London.

The Bombay markets are closed to-day for the Gokul Ashtami holiday.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 10th Aug.

Cotton	2,806 bales.
Wheat	11,722 cwts.
Linseed	2,498 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	375 "
Gingellyseed	nil "
Poppyseed	141 "
Groundnuts	26 "
Castorseed	1,471 "
Rice	19 488 "
Myrabollams	2,346 "
Cottonseed	4,755 "
Mowrasced	1,416 "
Gram	1,679 "
Coowar	332 "
Maize	3 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone		steady.
Estimated sales		4,000 bales
Imports		1,000 "
Aug.-Sep. 5·43 +3	Sep.-Oct. 5·35 +2	Oct.-Nov. 5·33 +2
Nov.-Dec. 5·33 +2	Dec.-Jan. 5·33 +1	Jan.-Feb. 5·34 +1
Feb.-Mar. 5·36 +1	Mar.-Apl. 5·38 +1	Apl.-May. 5·39 +1

The following is a statement of Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets, including deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings :—

Description.	Stock on 30th June 1906.	Deliveries from Fort Trust Importers' Godowns.	Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in July 1906.
Cotton Piece-goods	Bales	22,992	5,064	1,924	6,988
Cotton Piece-goods	Cases	17,919	8,857	2,474	11,331
Cotton Yarns	Bales	9,358	1,688	1,557	3,245
Copper Braziers	Tons	130	92	12	104
Yellow Metal Braziers	Tons	499	366	18	384

Description.	Stock on 31st July 1906.	Increase or Decrease on 30th June 1906.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st July. 1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Cotton Piece-goods	23,442	+ 450	17,244	20,060	23,908	24,423	43,435
Cotton Piece-goods	36,442	—1477	22,371	19,388	13,635	34,249	40,866
Cotton Yarns	8,901	— 895	5,294	3,674	1,857	2,569	2,650
Copper Braziers	82	— 48	193	1,351	308	682	205
Yellow Metal Braziers	220	— 279	816	1,369	408	641	305

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH."

THE annual manœuvres in actual war conditions have recently been taking place in Central America.

It would seem to be impossible to please everybody. *Das Deutsche Volksblatt*, the organ of the Vienna Christian Socialist Clerical Anti-Semites, is annoyed that Dreyfus should have been acquitted.

Meanwhile General Mercier, whose virulent attacks on us during the Boer War will be remembered, has given further proof of the genuineness of his opinions of our country. Realising the requirements of poetic justice he has banished himself to what he considers a Devil's Isle.

An ingenious attempt has been made to foster anti-Semitism in South Africa. A contemporary declares that it will be found that any barbarities which have taken place in Natal are the work of Native Levis.

"Our object," said Mr. Haldane, "has been to produce a force which could contract or expand according to policy." Our South African Army, it will be remembered, failed badly in contracting.

The Plaistow land-grabbers have been busily engaged in collecting coppers, but it is prophesied that very soon the coppers will be busily engaged in collecting the Plaistow land-grabbers.

The Army Council directs the attention of responsible officers to the pratice, frequent among soldiers, of wearing caps of obsolete patterns when walking out. The men should take a lesson from the members of the other sex, who invariably wear the latest fashion no matter how ugly it may be.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2476 tons, Captain J. Box hall, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pekin, 2522 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nizam 2041 tons, Captain T. W. Corkhill, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Lenga 938 tons Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain G N Ramage, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 20 cases opium and deck passengers

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Company's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons Captain T. H. Hide, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—from Kobe—Mr G. A. Hirschi. From Hongkong—Mrs Patel and 3 children, Mr. A Tapia, Mr S Abdulhoosin, From Penang—Mr Allen Dee Ford, From Melbourne—Mr W Morgan Mr G Barton, Mr W Southall, From Adelaide—Mr J Morris, From Sydney—Mr Abdool Karim Mr Mahomed Israel and Mr J Mudho and 3 deck from different ports.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose R I Marine
H I M S Investigator	Comdr T Heming Survey S
Taree Torpedo Boats	Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack R I Marine
R I M Minto	Comdr Hand R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	R I Marine

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Lloga s	Rickford	Karachi, Aug. 10
12	Kola s	Ramage	nusreh, Aug. 5
	Devanha s	Hide	Shanghai, July 24

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
12	Morocco s	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi
	Pekin s	Mitchell	Calcutta

The steamer Oriental, for Aden, began to load on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
8	Ouda	W B Watkeys	Bombay
	Tara	A H Acheson	Rangoon
	Wallace	W Smith	Negapatam
	Venetia	J McMorran	Tuticorin
	Workman	W W Bord	Liverpool
	Metis	R Brown	Madras

DEPARTURES.

	Syrian	J Younger	Rangoon
10	Odoberia	Cammack	Bombay
	Querimba	W B Smith	Bombay
	City of Glasgow	J Campbell	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July 29	Vessel. Clan Lindsay	From Liverpool
Aug. 2	Clematis	Calcutta
6	Bangala	Rangoon
8	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool
9	Virowa	Calcutta
10	Lanlaura	Calcutta
10	Lawada	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, left Gibralter on the morning of the 9th instant.

The R. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, arrived at London on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Dumbea, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday 11th instant and she is excepted here on Thursday 16th instant at 8 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 13.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)
For Judgement.

217-06—Kanga and P—W G Whyte vs F H DeBritto Raghavaya B and N

39-00—Nanu H and Co—Osman Hossan vs Valimahomed Hasan and others—C B and Co and N H and Co (as to costs.)

154-06—Smetham B and N—Samuel Fitz and Co vs Nawab Sayed Sirdar Alikhan—Captain and V

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

136-06—Edgelow G and Co—C. Ralph Marritt vs Charles Vernon—Crawford H and Co—part heard.

76-06—K D Shroff Dwarkadas Tukersey and another vs Shareefbhai Ibrahimbhai and another—Nalvi J and M.

871-21021-05—Sharifbhai Ibrahimbhai vs Dwarkadas Tukersey—K D Shroff (S C C suit.)

102-06—F. P. Pavri Kankoobai vs Govindjee Laljee and another—M S Chothia.

97-05—Tyabjee D and Co- Damodherdas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Pestonjee R and K and Wadia G and Co

810-05—Unwalla and P—Kanyalal Salikram Kulvar vs Hitlal Shitlal Kulvar—Jamsetji and R.

112-05—Thakurdas and Co—Karamsey Jaitha and Co vs Chapsey Devsay and others—S J Judah.

20-05—Smetham B and N—Jacob Goolmahomed and another vs Jacob Haji Essa and others—M J and G K and P M and D and S B and N (Testamentary suit)

675-03—Wadia G and Co—Nandramdas Mathuradas and another vs Haroon Haji Yeolima and others—Mulla and M and Thakurdas and Co.

205-05—Little and Co Cursondas Vussonji and others vs Runchordas Tullockchund—Mulla and M.

173-06—Khanderao S and L—Bachibai vs Vasantrao Madhavrao —Bicknell M and M

244-06—Pestonjee R and K—Hirjibhoy Maneckjee Sethna vs Balkrishna Govind Shenday—Khanderao S and L.

139-06—Pestonji R and K—Hirjubhoy Manackji Sithna vs Balkrishna Govind Shenday—Khanderao S and L.

806-05—M B Chothia—Miss Haji Sulleman vs N G Macleod—Payne and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

808-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Esabin Khalifa vs Abdul Azizbin Mosaart—Edgelow G W and t o—Part heard

173-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begam and others vs Shaik Salam bin Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V and K J Billimoria.

For hearing objections on Commissioner's Report.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardaseer Cooper vs Moorarji Mohimji—Somjee and J (objections.)

21-05—Somji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Dharamsi Shankerji and others—Little and Co

Long Causes,

625-23052-05—Valvi H M and R—Bharmull Bhima and others vs Poonja Lakhoo—Magan J and G

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nuruddin bin Sayed Hisamuddin Rifai and another Captain and V

629-03—Payne and Co—M L Brumming vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

50-05—M J and M Balchund Kaniram vs Divanchund Hariram M B Chothia

278-8883-05—Unwala and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jakeria—Payne and Co (S C C Suit)

450-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

493-03—Unwalla and P Safooraboi widow and others vs Abdoollabhai Khakhibhai and others—Mulla and M.

867-05—Khundrao S and L Nanabhai Sadanand vs Abdool Gafoor Khan Gool

687-05—Mathbhai J and M Chapsey Cooverji vs Jethabhoy Nursey Wadia G and Co

109-06—Mathbhai J and M—Chapsey Cooverj vs Jethabhoy Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

435-05—Mulla and M—Dhunjibhoy Bagloo another vs Mihersalh Morarji and another—Takurdas D and Co Edgelow G and W (For postponement)

Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land acquisition Act I of 1894. Cause In the matter of Government and Duval Mulji—Payne and Co for Dayal Mulji

770-01—Bicknell M and R—Lukhmidas Valji vs Bai Gungabai widow and others—M J and H D D and S Thak and Co C L and O E G W and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Testamentary suit.

21-05—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Ruttonbai widow and —Wadia G and Co—part heard

Long Cause.

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurtikashinath vs Chambulinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

302-06—Little and Co—Emily Blanchi Blesch vs Charles George Bleach—Mehta and S

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Darnwala and another vs Ruttonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

267-05—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaji—Thakurdas and Co

98-06—Nadirsha and T—Rahiman Khan Valad Lalkhan vs Amiribibi widow and another—Jamsetjee and B

27, 5-06—Valvi H M and K—Bhasidhar Barbidas vs Messrs Shewarau Khushaldasland a firm—Tyabji and Co.

501 -05—Crawford Bard C—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoolabin Ali Saheb kur and others captain and V

798 -04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Velji Khoda and other—Mehta and S

5824 1/1816-03—Wadia G and C—Jeasagir Burjorji vs Ahmedbhai Mahisbhoy—Thakurdas and Co

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SOME interesting experiments in reference to the sense of colour in animals are described by Dhal in the "Naturwissenschaft-liche Wochenschrift." The writer offered to a monkey sweets coloured with a certain dye, and bitter substances coloured with a different dye. After a few attempts the monkey learned to refuse the bitter substances without trial, presumably recognising them by their colour. By varying the experiments, it was found that the animal could distinguish all colours except dark blue. And it is pointed out, on the authority of Mayer, that many savage tribes are unable to distinguish dark blue from black. Children also, it is said, are longer in being able to distinguish this colour than any other.

It would appear a natural inference of the above that animals lower in the scale of life would be less sensitive to colour than the monkey. Darwin's theory of sexual selection, on the other hand, requires that birds, fishes, and even insects, should have a very keen appreciation of colour. For the brilliant colours frequently exhibited by these, and which must otherwise be a disadvantage, are supposed to be the result of the appreciation and selection of the opposite sex. Thus, the gorgeous plumes of the peacock's tail are supposed to be the result of the hen's appreciation of their beautiful colours. But the case of the hedge sparrow, for example, as suggested to some ornithologists that this bird is colour blind. For its brilliant blue eggs are in marked contrast to the mottled grey of the cuckoo's, so often placed beside them. And yet, so far as observation goes, the hedge sparrow notices no difference.

And while the theory of sexual selection among insects, and the view that we owe the beautiful colours of our flowers to their selective action, requires them to possess a colour sense at least equal to our own, there is some doubt as to whether they appreciate colour at all. Prof. Plateau, for example, has concluded, from an examination of their curious compound eyes, as well as from careful observation of their habits in the field, that they are colour blind.

A curious natural phenomenon is discribed in the "Scientific American," under the title of a "sink-hole." Through a subterranean outlet in this depression were carried away the overflow waters of a dozen neighbouring lakes. Some two years ago the outlet became stopped. The water from the lakes filled the basin, covering also some 250 acres of low lying land, and driving many coloured families from their dwellings. Many attempts to open the channel by means of dragging, dynamite explosions, &c., failed. Finally a well was drilled near the sink-hole, first a two-inch and then a six-inch hole being bored. This has proved entirely successful, and the water is draining away rapidly. The fact seem to point to the existence of an underground river, or at least a considerable stream. It is surmised that the underground passage became blocked by the caving in of the walls, or the growth of the water hyacinth.

Beneath the waters of Lake Nemi, or Nemorensis, lie the two pleasure galleys of the Roman Emperors Tiberius and Caligula. These vessels, probably of the nature of floating places, are visible at the bottom of the lake near the site of the temple of Diana. Many attempts to raise these vessels and recover the treasures they are thought to contain, dating back to that of Archbishop Alberte in the 15th century have been made. In the 16th century, again, attempts were made by a French engineer, De Marchi. Various more recent endeavours to investigate these sunken vessels, and the site of the ancient temple of Diana on the banks of the lake, date from 1885 to 1896. In 1895, for example, Signor Eliseo Borghi had the galleys located and measured. The one is 230ft. long with 80ft. beam, and the other 200ft with 65ft breadth of beam.

The most recent suggestion for the recovery of these galleys and their treasures is that of Signor Malfatti. He proposes temporarily to drain the lake into the valley of Ariccia by a subterranean tunnel, thus laying bare the sunken galleys. Professor Giuria suggests draining the lake by using the old Roman outlet, and carrying the water by pipes across the valley. The lake of Nemi is interesting scientifically and historically. It is situated in the crater of an extinct volcano, and seems to have been a favourite resort of the Romans. They built a temple to Diana on its banks, and called the lake itself Speculum Dianae, the mirror of Diana. Julius Cæsar built himself a villa on its banks, and the Emperors Tiberius and Caligula had their pleasure galleys on it. These latter were probably moored to the shore, and of the nature of floating palaces, the classical equivalent of the modern house-boat.

For many years the origin of coral islands, or atolls, as they are called, has been a vexed question with geologists. It might, perhaps, be thought by casual observers that there is no particular mystery about it. We all know that a coral island is made up of the hard parts of living organisms, and that it is being constantly added to by the growth of these organisms at the present time.

If the matter is looked into more closely, however, a very curious difficulty presents itself. Corals are not able to flourish at any considerable depth in the sea. It is not to be supposed that the limiting depth is very sharply defined, but we shall be well within the mark in saying that corals cannot live at more than 100ft below low-water mark. Now soundings of the bottom show that the coral islands are, in fact, the summits of steep mountains, rising to a height of perhaps two miles from the general level of the ocean floor. How, then, can such an island have been built up by corals, which are only able to grow in shallow water? The answer to this question which has met with most acceptance was suggested in the seventies by Charles Darwin the author of the theory of natural selection. He thought that there had been a gradual subsidence of the ocean floor, and that the corals had begun operations when the ocean was shallow, possibly round the edges of a pre-existing island. As subsidence proceeded this fringe of coral grew upwards, so as to keep pace with it. The process is supposed to have continued until the original fringe of coral has become the ring-shaped island of the present day. Other geologists were not disposed to admit the validity of Darwin's explanation. They preferred to suppose that the corals had built on some pre-existing elevation which already protruded high above the ocean floor.

The way to test these alternative explanations is, in theory, simple enough. It is to make a deep boring on a coral island and to observe the character of the material brought up. Darwin, indeed, suggested this method, but there was no prospect of commercial advantage from the undertaking; and it is not often that funds are forthcoming for a costly experiment of purely scientific interest.

Financial difficulties being overcome, an expedition was sent to the large coral atoll known as Funafuty, and there operations were commenced on a large scale, under the direction of Professor David, of the University of Sydney. The detailed results are now before the world in the shape of a large quarto volume issued by the Royal Society. Without entering into minute details, we may say that the general result is very much in favour of Darwin's theory. For it was found that the material brought up from all depths down to 1,100ft. was essentially the same as the coral rock now in process of growth. It would seem that at last this long-disputed question is set at rest.

Prof Schuster, in a lecture at the Royal Institution on "International Science," gave some interesting statistics which have been gained incidentally in a gigantic undertaking now in progress—the International Catalogue of Scientific Papers. The ever-increasing mass of scientific literature make it urgently necessary to have some better means of referring to what has been written on any particular subject than at present exists. The only resource now available is to refer to any recent paper on the subject with which one may happen to be acquainted, and to look up any references to previous work which may be found there. It has frequently happened that valuable investigations have been published subjects which do not chance to be fashionable in the scientific world at the time. Such work is extremely likely to be forgotten, and for all intents and purposes wasted. It is not, perhaps, until the ground has been covered by others that someone with a taste for antiquarian research discovers that there is no novelty in it, and that much valuable labour has been thrown away. It is to obviate this state of things that the catalogue is being compiled.

In the progress of the undertaking it has been found that the output of original scientific papers from Germany is no less than four times that of the United Kingdom, while France and the United States furnish about as many as we do. This is an estimate of quantity, not of quality, which is hardly amenable to statistical treatment. There can be no doubt that the German system of requiring an original investigation as a qualification for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is partially responsible for the very large output. Another source which contributes is chemical research, especially on coal-tar dyes and kindred subjects, which is done for manufacturers by trained chemists in their employment.

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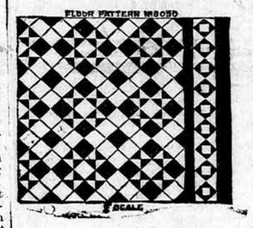

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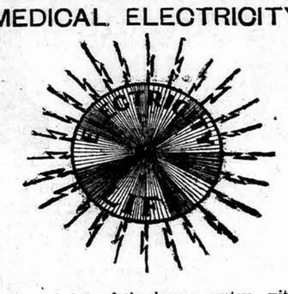

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Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros & Co., Ld, Rangoon.

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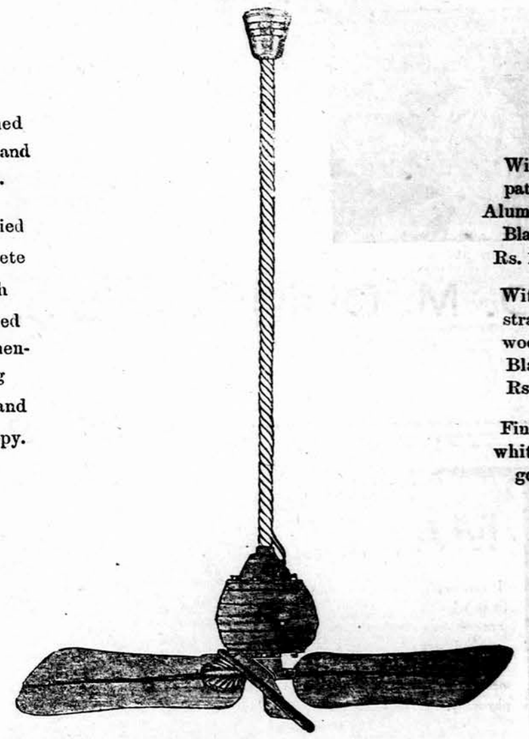

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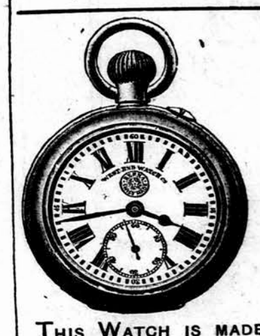

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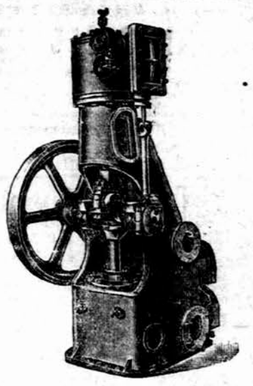

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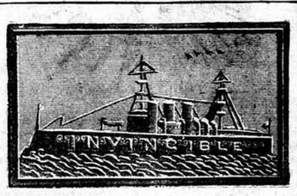

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